The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1904. NO. 21

LOCAL NOTES.

—Campmeeting begins to-morrow.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Just received a car load of ice. J. B. McClain.

—Mrs. B. F. Baker visited friends in Huntingdon last Friday.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—G. D. Wood and wife spent Sunday with friends at Newton Hamilton.

—Musical entertainment in the old M. E. church next Friday evening.

—P. J. Bernhardt, of Six Mile Run, is the guest of J. B. McClain's family.

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set*.

—County Surveyor H. H. Swope transacted business in Hnntingdon last Friday.

—Fresh meat, old meats—city cured—for sale at J. B. McClain's meat market.

—A. B. Gillam, of Tyrone, was a business visitor in Mapleton last Wednesday.

—Mrs. Alfred Brumbaugh is visiting her daughter, Mrs. S. W. Craig, in Huntingdon.

—Miss Lodema Hooper, of Mount Union, spent Sunday with friends in Mapleton.

—David Long's new dwelling in the west end of town will soon be ready for oocupancy.

—F. R. Dell and wife, of Everett, spent Thursday night with relatives and friends in this place.

—Howard Stubbs, of New Castle, is visiting among relatives and many friends in Mapleton.

—Special line of men's, women's and children's shoes at reduced prices. Shapiro Bros.

—The new brick manufacturing plant at Newton Hamilton will be put in operation this week.

—C. M. Glasgow, of Trough Creek valley, was a business caller at the ITEM office Saturday.

—Mrs. A. M. Parker spent Monday and Tuesday with her daughter, Mrs. Hohman, in Huntingdon.

—Rev. and Mrs. S. D. Wilson, of Harrisburg, are enjoying this week at their cottage north of town.

—Master Vernon and Miss Tillie Neice returned home Thursday from a ten days' visit in Huntingdon.

—Miss Bessie Neice has returned home from Mattawana where she had been employed in Baker's store.

—About twenty-five persons from this place attended the Grand Army picnic at Shade Gap last Saturday.

—Miss Flora Green, of Cassville, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Yocum for several days past.

—Twelve middle division freight crews were laid off on Saturday—five at Altoona and seven at Harrisburg.

—Archie Smith, wife and child, of Bellwood, were guests of friends in Mapleton several days of the past week.

—Walter Lytle, wife and son, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday at the home of A. W. Swope and wife in this place.

—Charles Jones and family, of Kipple, returning from a visit to friends in Juniata County, spent Monday in this place.

—Miss Edna Dell, who has been visiting for the past four months in Altoona, returned to her home in Mapleton Saturday.

—Golden Link flour, $1.55; Rising Sun flour, clean western spring wheat, $1.40. Every sack guaranteed. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Mrs. Fannie Johnston, of Bellwood, and Miss Venie Dry, of Tyrone, are visiting the family of Jas. W. Henderson, on Hill street.

—Hon. H. J. McAteer, of Alexandria, has announced himself a Democratic candidate for senator in the Franklin-Huntingdon district.

—Just received 50 dozen standard tomatoes, packed from red, ripe fruit where grown. Extra large cans, 3 for 25c. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Mrs. J. C. Peightal, wife of Manager Peightal of the Heess Bakery, Altoona, spent last Friday with her cousin, J. G. Gillam's family in this place.

—Miss Mame Henderson, of Cassville, left last Wedneeday for Shawano, Wisconsin, where she will visit her sister, Mr. H. C. Hayter, for some time.

—E. E. Querry, of 518 Second avenue, Altoona, was treated at the Altoona hospital Tuesday for a laceration of the forehead above the right eye. He was hurt while working on repairs to the damper of an engine.

—Try our full cream cheese, bought direct from factory; selling 20 to 25 per cent. less than some of our competitors. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Miss Beatrice Mort and Messrs. Howard Mort and Charles Humphrey, of Homestead, spent several days of the past week with the family of J. M. Brininger.

—We are headquarters for cakes. Ginger Snaps and Lemon Squares, 7c per pound; good mixed cakes, 10c per pound; Fig bars, 12c per pound. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—The advertising car of Forepaugh and Sells' Bros.' show passed west through Mapleton Sunday afternoon. The show will exhibit in Altoona, Friday, September 2nd.

—Ernest A. Boom, of New Jersey, who was to deliver a temperance lecture in the old M. E. church last Friday evening but was detained by the storm, will lecture this evening at eight o'clock.

—G. L. McElwain, of Gorsuch, is engaged at painting the county bridge which spans the Juniata river at this place, having been awarded the contract by the county commissioners.

—Mrs. Charles Deeter, an aged lady of this place, slipped and fell from a board walk in her yard on Monday and severely sprained her ankle. It is with much difficulty that she is able to get about.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will sell ice cream, cake and pies at the residence of Mrs. John M. White on Main street next Saturday evening. The patronage of the public is solicited.

—Frank O'Connor and family attended the Methodist reunion at Lakemont park, Altoona, last Thursday and remained several days with friends in the Mountain city. They returned home Sunday evening.

—Mrs. R. J. McCurdy and son, James, of Osceola Mills, arrived in Mapleton Saturday evening to visit friends and former neighbors. From here they continued their journey to Lewistown and New York City.

—Mason Hicks, a student at the Williamson Trade school, Delaware county, who is spending his vacation at the home of his parents in Mill Creek, spent a few hours Sunday evening calling on friends in Mapleton.

—Miss Ella Gurd, of Keyser, West Virginia, and Miss Leona Weaver, of Clay township, visited among friends in Mapleton Saturday and Sunday. Miss Maud Weaver, of Mill Creek, spent Sunday in Mapleton with them.

—The Sherman Sunday school in Smith valley will hold a picnic in Posten's grove, Saturday August 20, 1904. All attending will be entertained by able speaking, singing, recitations and ball playing. All well behaved people are cordially invited.

—At the residence of the bride's parents in Mapleton Tuesday evening, August 9, 1904, by Rev. W. F. Gilbert, Mr. Charles Darr and Miss Mahala McNerlin were united in marriage. The ITEM extends congratulations and best wishes to the young couple.

—It pays to trade with Shapiro Bros., the bargain merchants. Their stock of merchandise is large and complete and new goods are arriving daily. They pay highest prices for country produce. Visit their store and be convinced of the bargains they offer.

—The Presbyterian congregation of this place are having the interior of the church renovated, papered and repainted. They also have in view the erection of an infant class room in the rear of the church. When completed the improvements will be quite noticable.

—The One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer association will hold its twenty-first annual reunion at Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, on Thursday and Friday, October 20 and 21 1904. A hearty welcome awaits all the members. Headquarters will be in the opera house.

—The first annual Sunday school institute of district No. 6, composed Mapleton borough and Union and Brady townships, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal church, Mill Creek, Pa., Thurday, August 11, 1904. The morning session will convene at 9 o'clock, afternoon session at 2 o'clock and evening session at 8 o'clock.

—S. C. Gilbaugh, esq., of Grafton, was in town Monday morning on his way through Union, Cass and Tod townships. Mr. Gilbaugh is in the cattle business and is now buying for shipment his eighth load of fresh cows for this season. He has paid out to the farmers of this county nearly seven thousand dollars for fresh cows.

—E. S. Chilcott, Esq., and sister, Miss Julia, of Colfax, last Friday took their departure for points in Kansas where they will visit for several weeks. They will also visit the St. Louis fair before returning home. W. L. Wright, of Colfax, will look after Mr. Chilcott's insurance business during his visit in the west.

—Miss Anna Miller, of Kenmare, North Dakota, accompanied by her sister Miss Bertha, of Newton Hamilton, were guests of G. D. Wood and wife yesterday. Miss Anna formerly taught school in Mapleton but owing to declining health was obliged to seek a change of climate. For the past year she has been teaching at Kenmare and has been re-elected to the same position. In addition to teaching she has homesteaded a quarter-section of rich land and has her residence on her claim. Last Friday she came east to spend a month with her father at Newton Hamilton. Her many friends will be glad to learn that her health has greatly improved.

—Lewistown *Democrat and Sentinel*: Four canoes passed here yesterday containing eight members of the Reading, Pa., Canoe Club. The party consisted of Geo. Harris, treasurer of the Reading Iron Co., John Bridenbaugh, Prof. Court, Dr. Court, of Trenton, N. J., Carrol Shaffer, of the University of Penna., the world's champion amateur swimmer; Rev. Ranek, pastor of one of the Reformed churches of Reading, and Chauncey Feneil, a prominent business man of that place. They started at Huntingdon and will go through to Harrisburg. They say the scenery along the Juniata river is as fine as any along the upper Delaware, although the water is too shallow at many places for good canoeing.

—The Lewistown *Daily Sentinel* of Saturday says: About 1.30 o'clock to-day Huntingdon local freight west bound was shifting cars at the junction and left a produce car and a cabin car stand on track No. 3, the flagman going back to protect them. A fast freight, drawn by engine 2238, came up the yard and did not observe or heed the flagman's signal and plunged into the cabin car, smashing it, the engine also running into the produce car. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping. The track was considerably torn up. The produce car caught fire and the fire alarm was sounded in town. The three companies responded and extinguished the blaze, the car and contents being practically destroyed. The engine was also considerably damaged.

—James L. Horton died at his home at West Elizabeth, Pa., at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, August 4, 1904, of stomach trouble. Mr. Horton was a son of Mrs. John Crone, of Mapleton, and prior to moving to the western part of the state three years ago was a resident of Mill Creek. For several years his health had been poor and the last year of his life he was confined to his home most of the time. Deceased was aged 42 years, 8 months and 16 days, and is survived by his wife, by his mother and one brother, Isaac, of Harrisburg. Deceased had been a member of the Baptist church of Mill Creek for a number of years. The remains were brought to Mill Creek and the funeral took place from the residence of A. M. Menold Saturday afternoon, services being conducted by the Baptist minister, of Mount Union, assisted by Rev. Gilbert, of the Mapleton U. B. church.

—One of the most violent wind, rain and hail storms ever witnessed in this section struck the town shortly after one o'clock last Friday afternoon and continued about one hour. The oldest inhabitant does not recall a more destructive storm. A large willow tree in front of the residence of Mrs. Ann Lamberson was uprooted and the limds from another were torn off. A tree in the Presbyterian church yard was blown down and did some damage to the roof and spouting. Much damage was done to shade trees, gardens, roofs and chimneys. Corn fields suffered greatly but the worst damage was done to the twenty-acre field of the Harbison-Walker Company on the north side of the river. The stalks were leveled to the ground and all the blades cut to shreds. The hail storm was not over half a mile in width. It came from the east and struck the town with full force. Half an hour after the storm the ground was still covered with large hail stones.

How to Make Roads.

BY WILLIAM REED, of Huntingdon.

[Third article.]

The other way to make a road along a hill is to grade the entire width of the road toward the hill. This plan has one feature over the other one, as in winter should any ice form on the road, there is less danger of teams going over the embankment in passing each other. The road up Stone Creek hill east of Huntingdon is made in this manner and it is a success. This was the plan we had adopted for the road south of Huntingdon or where the new State road is made.

The next time you drive out either in town or country, if you will take the pains to notice you will find a large portion of the earth made roads are actually lower than the sides of the roads and also lower than the ditches. The part of the road in actual use is also doing the work the ditches are supposed to do. Now just please notice this fact and then ask yourself the question how is it possible to have good roads under such conditions? If the road is comparatively level the water cannot get off and it becomes muddy and cut up. If the road is up a hill it becomes washed out and is often nearly impassable and dangerous.

We are heartily in favor of the State Road Law, but owing to the heavy expenses of this method it will be a long time before sufficient roads are made through our more sparsely settled country to benefit a large portion of our population. The next best thing to do is to use the means we have to the best advantage and make the next best road possible. If the roads are once properly shaped by a scraper, where a scraper can be used and by pick, shovel and plow where a scraper cannot be used the heaviest expense is over. Afterwards the scraper can be used to great advantage and a great deal of road can be dressed up in a comparatively short time. Three inches cut off the sides of the roads and thrown on the centre makes a difference of six inches in the height of the road and so on, thus getting double results for the same work. And lastly, proper care must be taken of a road once it is made. It should be scraped into shape at least three times in a season. In the spring after the frost is out of the ground and when the ground is settling and sufficiently dry, then in midsummer and again in the fall just before it freezes up or before the rainy season sets in.

Like all other repairs, if frequently looked after, carefully and well made there is less time consumed and better results secured than by long continued neglect. It is continued neglect that increases disproportionate expenses when repairs have to be made. Few expect good results from anything that is neglected. We do not expect it from a garden, farm, or a business enterprise of any kind and why should we in the matter of roads. If the taxpayers throughout the country would select the most central thoroughfares accessible to the greatest number of inhabitants and concentrate the most work and major portion of the taxes in making a certain amount good always keeping within the limit of taxation it would be far better. By adding to this each year a few years would work a wonderful transformation in our road system. It could hardly be otherwise than some friction would be engendered in the selection of the different routes, as some would receive more immediate benefits then others, yet in going any considerable distance or in hauling heavy loads nearly all could receive much more benefit than in having all the roads in an inferior condition.

We believe few people succeed in any calling in which they are engaged if they have not some liking and personal pride in the same. The person who has pride in his business, no matter what it is, as a general rule becomes proficient in it and becomes successful. The lawyer who has no pride in his profession as a rule has a practice that no one else is interested in. The mechanic who has not pride in his work, generally remains on the dead level of commonplace work. The business man who has no pride in his line grows listless, indifferent and lax in his business methods and usually is supplanted by the more active competitor; and the farmer who lacks this element in his farm and home as a rule has a place that no one else is or would be proud of. We think this largely the reason why our public roads are in the seemingly hopeless plight they have been and are in. They have never reached a point to appeal to the pride of anybody, and so remain on the dead level as a neglected neccessity. If a healthy interest and determined effort could be awakened among the citizens for a more judicious and intelligent expenditure of the taxes along the line of better roadmaking success will come soon and fast. But so long as roads are regarded mere make-shifts, then we will never have anything better than we now have. Never, no, never! The time is not far distant when the old worm, the post and rail, and the modern, jagged, unsightly and dangerous wire fence will be a thing of the past. The day of all fences is rapidly passing and farmers will herd their stock. These fences are not only helping to denude our forests of their beauty, character and utility in preserving our water supply, but are expensive to maintain. They occupy a great deal of good land and besides are not ornamental.

If one-half the time and expense in making and repairing fences on each farm each year were diverted to roadmaking, what a change and general toning up in appearance and values would soon take place in our country. If part of the other half were used in painting the buildings and otherwise beautifying the homes what an incentive it would be for many of the good boys raised on farms (and the best boys in the world are found there) to become farmers and thus more assured of a happy and successful life, than drifting to the towns and cities to run the gauntlet of vice and temptations incident to such places and where the chances of a happy and successful business are much less secure. But we are getting away from the text, yet the facts are to some extent inseparably linked together. Passing through Germany, Belgium, France and England one cannot help being struck by the magnificent roads, by the almost entire absence of fences and the neat well kept homes throughout the agricultural districts. The absence of fences alone adds wonderfully to the general appearance of the country and the roads are simply as fine as the imagination can picture them. For picturesque beauty our country excels any of them and once it emerges from its condition of crudity in certain lines it will far surpass any of them.

Roadmaking affords but little except what is commonplace description unless it is to those earnestly interested and it is somewhat difficult to make the subject interesting reading.

In this little treatise on roadmaking the writer has avoided long drawn visionary and finespun theories, but has confined himself in as condensed form as possible, to a few plain, practical, common sense facts, that are the basic principles of good roadmaking. The writer has in no case suggested or hinted at additional taxation to further the object, but a better use of the means now at command to obtain more speedy, practical and permanent results than we now have. If any of the suggestions are put into practical use or operation and benefit derived from the same, the writer will feel amply repaid for this limited effort.

REDUCED RATES TO SAN FRANCISCO

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Meetings of Kuights Templar and I. O. O. F.

On account of the Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar, and Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to San Francisco, Cal., August 15 to September 9, good to return until October 23, at *reduced rates*. For particulars regarding specific rates, routes, and stopover privileges consult ticket agents.

8-10-2t

Musical Entertainment.

A musical entertainment will be given in the old M. E. church next Friday evening. The participants will be Miss Mame Kegereis, of Fannettsburg, Miss May Myton, of Manor Hill, Miss Edith Isenberg, of Huntingdon, Mrs. Clemma Noble, of Mount Union, Mr. D. Eugene Wentzell, of Bellwood, Mr. E. Guy Rex, of Pittsburg, and some of our local people.

The exercises will consist of recitations, vocal solos, duets and quartetts and instrumental solos on organ, banjo and guitar. There will be a special characteristic song by one of our lacal soloists.

The participants are known as people of talent and ability and a pleasant and profitable entertainment is assured.

The admission fee will be ten and fifteen cents, which is remarkably low for the character of the entertainment.

GOVERNOR IN DISGUISE

Nebraska's Executive Goes to South Omaha Stock Yards.

UNNOTICED AMONG STRIKERS

After Careful Investigation Governor John Mickey Concludes Not to Send State Troops to the Scene of Trouble—Declares the City to Be Safe—Mingles With Both Sides.

South Omaha, Neb.—Disguised as a laborer, Governor John Mickey, of Nebraska, mingled with the strikers and strike breakers here, joined with the crowd in a run on the Armour plant and fell back with the others when confronted by a line of deputy sheriffs, and unknown in his workingman's garb personally investigated the conditions in the great meat strike here.

As a resut of his investigation the Governor now refuses to send any State troops to South Omaha for the present. He had been requested to send a company of the National Guard to protect the non-union workmen who, it was alleged, were being interfered with when they attempted to enter the packing plant.

The Governor, when the Sheriff and packers had made the request for the soldiers and stated their case, said he would take the matter under consideration. Then after having seen the things the packers desired he should see, he returned to his home in Lincoln.

He donned the clothing of a laborer and quietly returned to South Omaha, incognito, to make an investigation of the other side of the case. At an early hour he was mingling with the strikers, thousands of whom surrounded the packing houses. No one recognized him and he soon was hearing the opinions of the strikers as to how long the trouble would last, how the plants were being run with non-union men and what methods were considered to draw away the strike-breakers.

Shortly after Governor Mickey arrived on the scene, the strikers suddenly broke for Armours, where it was reported an attempt to run in a carload of strike-breakers was being made. The Governor stayed with the strikers and ran to the plant. Before reaching it, however, the crowd was halted by deputy sheriffs, and the Governor stood in the front row and watched the strike-breakers, of whom there were fifty, enter the plant and go to work. The strikers attempted no interference.

For three hours Governor Mickey remained among the strikers and says he received information as to how a strike is run. Then he was recognized by Sheriff Powers, who was amazed at seeing the Governor in a workingman's garb. But the Governor quickly told his mission and then and there announced that no troops would be ordered to South Omaha so long as the strikers remained in their present state.

"Things are absolutely safe in South Omaha, and there is no reason to call out the troops," he says. "I know what I am talking about now, for I have seen and heard just about the whole thing."

When Governor Mickey returned to his home in Lincoln he was still wearing his disguise as a laborer.

BOY'S BLOW KILLS POLICEMAN.

Youngster in Charlotte, N. C., Resisted When Caught After a Chase.

Charlotte, N. C.—J. W. Brown, a member of the Charlotte police force, was killed by Paul Biggers, a sixteen-year-old white boy.

Biggers had been arrested for violating a city ordinance, and after the hearing the boy passed the police officer and laughed or sneered at him. Brown thereupon gave chase and laid hold of Biggers, who struck him in the stomach with his fist. The officer knocked the boy senseless with his club.

A large crowd gathered and threats against the officer were made, but the crowd was kept back and the boy was taken to the police station. Brown was taken ill shortly after as a result of the blow struck by Biggers, and died a few hours later.

$25,000,000 FOR IRRIGATION.

Fund For Reclaiming Arid Land Increased by Land Sales.

Washington, D. C.—An increase of the arid land Reclamation fund held by the Treasury to approximately $25,000,000 is announced in the report of the Auditor for the Interior Department for the fiscal year ended June 30.

This is the fund accumulated from the proceeds of public land sales in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

EX-GOVERNOR PATTISON DEAD.

Pneumonia the Cause—Was Twice Governor.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Robert E. Pattison, who was twice Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania and twice Controller of Philadelphia, died at his home in Overbrook, a suburb of this city. Pneumonia, complicated with a weakness of the heart, was the cause of death. He was sixty-four years old.

ROB TRAIN PASSENGERS

Held Up Only Twenty Miles From the City of Chicago.

Load of St. Louis Excursionists Are Boldly Robbed by Five Masked Men—One Victim is Shot.

Chicago, Ill.—Five masked men held up an Illinois Central train within twenty-five miles of Chicago and lined up the passengers in the Pullman cars with pistols pointing at them and searched them for valuables.

The train that was held up was a special bound for St. Louis, filled with excursionists going to the World's Fair.

The robbers boarded the train between Flossmore and Matteson, and with drawn revolvers climbed into cab and ordered the engineer to stop.

The engineer brought the train to a standstill at a lonely place near some woods, and the conductor and brakeman, who ran forward to find out the cause of the train stopping, were also ordered to throw up their hands and were searched for weapons.

After the engineer, fireman and the trainmen had handed over what money they had they were marched back to the baggage car. The robbers were disappointed at finding that they had held up a train without an express car, but determined to make the best of the job by robbing the passengers of whatever money and valuables they might possess.

The passengers were ordered to march out of the cars and line up beside the train. Women and children, terrified at the appearance of the masked men, screamed and tried to hide under the seats. The robbers, however, made a careful search of the cars and were sure they had all the passengers under the muzzles of their revolvers before they began to rob them. All had to hold up their hands.

A man who was one of the last to leave the train, struggled against a robber who was holding him, when he was dragged from the platform. One of the masked men drew back and in full sight of the passengers fired directly at the man's breast and he fell to the ground dangerously wounded.

"That's what the next man will get that acts that way," said a man who seemed to be leader of the gang.

After the robbers had secured all the booty they could find, they backed off to the woods and escaped.

The train proceeded to Kankakee, sixty miles distant, under full steam, and at that station Superintendent Gross, who was on board, left the sleeper and notified Chief of Detectives O'Keefe of the road, of the robbery.

At 1.10 o'clock a special train with police officers and employes of the Illinois Central left for the scene of the robbery to hunt down the robbers who, it was believed, were either hiding in the marshes near Madison or had doubled and were working back toward Chicago.

GAMBLER KILLED IN HIS ROOM.

Charles Bosworth Murdered in New Britain, Conn.

New Britain, Conn.—Charles Bosworth, a gambler, aged fifty-three years, was found lying unconscious in a pool of blood in the back room of the second floor of Ward's Building, on Main street, shortly before noon. He died in the hospital at 4 p. m., not having recovered consciousness. He was murdered and the police have no clue to his assailants.

When Bosworth was found there were several wounds on his head, his pockets were turned inside out, and a diamond ring had been torn from his finger. The room was evidently used as a policy shop, as numerous envelopes containing policy slips were found on the table, which, with four chairs, comprised the entire furniture of the room.

HAITIAN SOLDIERS RIOT.

Attempt to Pillage Central Market and Near-by Shops.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti.—The most serious disorders are anticipated here. The population is very much excited by the continued rise in the prices of all merchandise, and a band of soldiers made an attempt to begin pillaging the Central Market and the shops in that vicinity.

Troops and police immediately intervened and re-established order, but in the fight many men were wounded. All the stores in Port-au-Prince were closed.

A number of Syrians were stoned in the streets. Two of them were wounded, and their stalls, surrounding the Central Market, were destroyed by soldiers.

PRICE ON HEADS OF BANDITS.

Railroad Offers $4000 For Men Who Robbed Diamond Special.

Chicago, Ill.—The officers of the Illinois Central Railroad increased the reward of $1000 for the arrest and conviction of the bandits who held up the Diamond Special near Matteson, Ill., to $4000, a reward of $1000 for each of the robbers.

The passengers lost $1000 and a number of watches by the robbery, which was at first reported to have been done by one man. Later it developed that four men were concerned in it. The conductor of the train is positive that the bandits were formerly employes of the railroad.

RUSSIANS HASTEN NORTH

General Stakelberg Reported Cut Off From Centre.

COUNT KELLER KILLED IN BATTLE

Simuchen Said to Be in the Hands of the Japs and One of Kuropatkin's Strongest Divisions Split From Main Army—Retreat of Czar's Troops Toward Mukden Practically a Disorderly Flight.

Tokio, Japan.—Despite strict silence on the part of the War Office, the report became known here that the Japanese, in a severe engagement, lasting two days, occupied Simuchen, on the Fungwan-Haichen road, thus cutting off Lieutenant-General Baron Stakelberg, at the head of one of General Kuropatkin's strongest divisions, from the centre of the Russian army.

It is reported the Mikado's troops practically have insured the capture of General Stakelberg's forces, and that it is likely that will be achieved without large Japanese loss. General Stakelberg practically is in a corner in consequence of the Japanese success at that point. No matter which way he may attempt to retreat he is sure to be confronted by strong Japanese forces and forced to surrender or accept battle under conditions disadvantageous to him.

It also is reported here the Russians under General Kuropatkin are in full flight northeastward. The inference is the Russian commander-in-chief hopes to escape to Mukden, whence he expects to maintain communication with Harbin.

It is regarded as impossible he can get so far, because one of General Kuroki's columns is operating between Liau Yang and Mukden, and there is a possibility the flying division of picked troops sent from General Kuroki's army several weeks ago to strike west of the railroad and attack Liau Yang from the northwest already has crossed the peninsular railway.

If the railroad is cut above Liau Yang that will stop General Kuropatkin's retreat, and the Russians will be forced to surrender or to accept a general engagement. There now remains little doubt what the outcome of an extended battle between General Kuropatkin and Generals Kuroki, Oku and Nodzu would be.

News of the killing of Lieutenant-General Count Keller in the fighting at Yangze was received here. The Russian general, on whom General Kuropatkin placed great reliance, was struck by a piece of shell and died in less than a half hour. He was the first general officer of the Russian army to lose his life in this war.

The War Office refused to make any announcement in respect of Port Arthur. All sorts of rumors continue to come here from Chefoo, Shanghai and other dubious sources, but no confirmation of any of them is given out by the officials.

Credence is given to the dispatches from Shanhaikwan, at which port merchant vessels arrive daily after passing the Laothie Promontory, well outside the four-mile limit, and the lower west coast of the Liaotung Peninsula, particularly Pigeon Bay.

Stories of the Japanese advance over Table Hill and the persistent shelling of the Russian fortifications from the land side, as well as by Vice-Admiral Togo's fleet, while not permitted to be published here, circulate privately, and are believed.

There is a general understanding among foreigners and natives in Tokio that important operations are in progress at Port Arthur, and that news of the fall of the fortress may be received at any hour.

WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

Farmer, His Wife and Three Children Killed—Home Burned.

Statesboro, Ga.—The mangled bodies of Henry Hodges and his wife and three children were found in the ruins of their country home, six miles from this place.

Neighbors discovered the house in flames after midnight, but the fire had made such headway that it was impossible to stay it. As none of the members of the family were seen during the fire the neighbors took it for granted that the family were away from home. At daylight the bodies of the entire family were found in the ruins.

Mr. Hodges' skull was crushed in as though from the blow of an ax, and Mrs. Hodges head and body had been beaten with some blunt instrument. The body of the little girl was horribly mangled. The bodies of the two other children did not show any signs of violence, and it is supposed that they were victims of fire alone.

On pieces of timber in the yard were found blood stains and bloody finger prints.

It has been ascertained that Mr. Hodges went to a neighbor's to bring home his little child, who had been spending the day there.

All the bodies were dressed, indicating that the crime was committed early in the night, before any of the family had retired.

Armenians Ambush Turks.

Official cablegrams from Constantinople report that a band of Armenian revolutionists ambushed a party of soldiers in the neighborhood of Mush. On the arrival of reinforcements the Armenians fled, setting fire to three villages on their way.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Bitter War For Pest House.

A long and bitter war is threatened over the complications arising in regard to the local Hospital for Contagious Diseases at Chester, Samuel A. Crozer, owner of the ground on which it is located, obtained a judgment in his suit to compel Dr. R. S. Maison, lessee of the ground, to remove the hospital, as the lease has expired. The Chester Health Board, however, has forbidden the removal of the buildings or any of their contents, as a menace to public health. It recommends that the buildings be burned, but Dr. Maison refuses to consent to this course unless he shall be recompensed for the resulting loss. There are now two patients convalescing in the hospital, and nothing can be done under any circumstances until they shall have recovered. Dr. Maison appealed from the decision and his attorneys say they will fight the case in the higher courts.

Boy Fells a Savage Bull.

Thomas Rice, an aged and respected citizen of North East, owes his life to the aim of a lad named Harry Garrow, aged fourteen, who with a stone felled a bull that had attacked him. While the bull was looking around, standing triumphant over his aged victim before completing his work, young Garrow came on the scene. All he saw for a weapon was a stone, and knowing that he must take quick action, he grasped this and, taking aim, threw the missile. True to the mark, it struck the bull squarely between the eyes, and down he went as if he had been struck with a sledge. The boy ran to Rice, unconscious, and dragged him to the fence, over which he succeeded in getting him. The bull meanwhile recovered his senses and dashed for the man and boy, but too late. Rice was internally injured and bruised all over, but will recover.

Awoke From Trance on a Train.

The mysterious disappearance recently of S. S. Butterfield, the Lime Ridge contractor, was explained when his wife received a letter from him dated at Rochelle, Ill. In the letter he states that he remembers nothing from the time he left a lawyer's office in Bloomsburg until he realized that he was on a railroad train, with a crowd of men standing about, one of whom asked if he felt better. He was told that he was west of Pittsburg, and held a ticket for Rochelle. Feeling very ill, and having relatives at the latter place, he continued his journey, and will return immediately upon his recovery. Butterfield had recently recovered from a serious illness, caused by catarrh of the stomach, and it is thought his mind became affected, although he showed no sign of it previous to his disappearance.

Put Off His Train and Killed.

Passing Phoenixville along the tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, Jacob Zook Schmucker was run down by a northbound freight train and received injuries which resulted in his death at the Phoenixville Hospital. The body was shipped to Reading. Schmucker was only fifteen years of age, but was considered one of the smartest pupils in the High School, Pottstown. It seems he had a mileage book that only carried him as far as Perkiomen Junction, at which point he was put off the train. He endeavored to walk to Pottstown, to find friends to see him through to Reading. He was a son of the late Dr. V. N. Schmucker.

Nearly Drown Their Umpire.

Umpire William Hayes gave some apparently unfair decisions in a baseball game at Coal Center. One decision was so bad in the seventh inning, that members of both teams seized the official, and carrying him to a nearby stream, gave him a ducking. Hayes was held under water until he was nearly drowned, and was not revived for some time. His friends among the spectators attempted a rescue, and a riot was started, in which several persons were hurt. Hayes will bring suit against fifteen baseball players.

Three Buildings Blown Up.

With a report that could be heard over a mile distant several thousand railroad torpedoes packed for shipment in the yards of the Versailles Railroad Signal Company's plant, at Versailles, near Pittsburg, exploded. Three of the buildings of the plant were completely demolished, three employes were seriously injured, and every window in the vicinity was broken. The injured are Charles Clinginsmith, Charles Bevan and Margaret Guyer. The cause of the explosion is not yet known.

Rains Ruin Oats Crop.

What was expected to be the finest oats crop in Montgomery and Chester counties for many years has been practically ruined by the recent heavy and continuous rains. Much of the fully developed crop lies in the fields, almost a total loss. The heads of the oats have become water-soaked, and some have turned black. All along the roads between Pottstown and Swamp lie fields of ruined oats which it was impossible for the farmers to get dry.

Blind For Six Years, He Sees.

Martin Rowland, an old resident of William Penn, a suburb of Shenandoah, who has been blind for the past six years, was made a happy man recently, when a local physician removed a large cateract from the old gentleman's left eye, restoring his sight in that eye. Another cataract will be removed from the right eye within the next few days, and the doctor hopes the operation will be equally successful.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

Minister Leishman has informed the State Department that he has failed to receive a satisfactory reply from the Sultan regarding the rights of American citizens in Turkey.

By means of a rifle in the hands of an expert marksman the pigeons which made their home in the golden dome of the Library of Congress and annoyed readers by their flutterings have been removed and the reading room restored to its former quiet and dignity.

The Panama Minister at Washington made a formal protest against the establishment of an American custom house near Panama.

The State Department has informed the Russian Government that damages will be claimed by American owners of the cargo on board the steamship Arabia.

A woman crank called at the White House to warn President Roosevelt that he was in danger of being "blown up."

The President appointed Commander Newton E. Mason to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Philippine committee on the opium traffic has recommended that it be made a government monopoly and that the importation of the drug be prohibited at the end of three years.

Major J. F. Case, City Engineer of Manila, has laid before the Secretary of War plans for the water supply and sewerage system for Manila. The water will be brought by gravity through a pipe line from the head of the Mariquina Valley, sixteen miles, at a cost of $2,000,000.

Brigadier-General Randall, commanding the Department of Luzon, has issued a general order prohibiting the hiring of natives as waiters or dishwashers at company, troop or battery messes or for the policing of Government stables, quarters, kitchens or grounds, except when specially authorized from headquarters.

DOMESTIC.

Vandals in a raid on the estate of Mr. Payne Whitney, at Manhasset, L. I., laid waste half of a three-acre tract of fruits and vegetables.

Thirty-three passengers and four trainmen were injured in a collision on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad near Horse Cave, Ky.

The village of Dresden, N. Y., was put under quarantine on account of an epidemic of varioloid.

As a result, it is supposed, of an Italian feud a barber shop in Passaic, N. J., was blown up by dynamite, and tenants living over it were thrown into a panic.

Reinspection of the steamer Grand Republic resulted in a reduction of her allowed passenger carrying capacity from 3700 to 1250.

The battleship Ohio will be accepted by the Government, but her builders may be penalized for not bringing her up to contract speed.

The automobile party, from New York to St. Louis, reached Buffalo safely.

Midshipman George F. Clay, of Grand Rapids, Mich., died in a hospital at New London, Conn., of pneumonia.

Chicago packers assert that the strike is broken, 1000 more workers being in the stock yards, and live stock receipts being large.

The executive board of the Lackawanna and Wyoming district (Pa.) coal miners, with power to order strike, met at Scranton.

Forest fires are doing great damage in the timbered sections of the Flathead country of Montana.

Governor Terrell, of Georgia, has ordered troops to Statesboro to protect Paul Reed and Will Cato, accused of murdering the Cato family.

President George F. Baer, of the Reading Railroad, says there will be no anthracite coal strike.

Miss Jane Clemens, daughter of Mark Twain, was injured by being thrown from her horse in Lenox, Mass.

Robert Culvert, fifty-three years old, of Carteret, N. J., was struck by a Long Branch train and died in the Elizabeth (N. J.) Hospital of a fractured skull. Culvert leaves a widow and family.

Two boys were rescued from drowning in the Morris Canal at Centreville, N. J.

Mrs. Nathan Fass, a patient in Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City, killed herself by jumping from a fifth-story window.

A strike sympathizer, William McLaughlin, was killed at St. Louis, Mo., by Sheriff Louis Burke, with whom McLaughlin interfered while an arrest was being made.

Some of the Chicago beef strikers are said to be in want. City charities referred their cases to the president of the union.

FOREIGN.

It has been said that the Russian Government has decided to issue forthwith 150,000,000 ($75,000,000) worth of treasury bills.

The town of Insfeld, near Wurtemberg, was more than half destroyed by a great fire.

Almost the entire opposition left the House of Commons in London, England, in protest against closure on a bill designed to enforce an education act in Wales.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "THE INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT."

The Rev. John D. Long Gives Some Wholesome Advice About Present-Day Problems—The Causes of Discontent and the Remedies.

BABYLON, L. I.—In the old First Presbyterian Church here, Sunday morning, the Rev. John D. Long, pastor, preached on "The Industrial Conflict." The text was from Ecclesiastes ii:22: "What hath a man for all his labor?" Mr. Long said:

The writer of this text was asking as to the rewards of life. Let us accommodate it to the conflict now waging between capital and labor. It is the old question of the laborer and his hire. What are the teachings of Holy Writ on the question?

Here, as elsewhere, we believe that the Gospel applies, for as Ruskin suggests, the Gospel bears upon life at every point, and is either good for everything or good for nothing.

Civilization is based upon labor—human, animal, mechanical. What we call capital is at bottom only accumulated labor. The day laborer lays brick in a wall; that is labor. He saves up a part of his wage, and that becomes capital. Mechanical labor, by which most of the world's work is now done, is human labor invested in machinery, and working through the same.

Of course, money or capital is secured not only through saving and invention, but in many other ways; yet human effort is back of it all, and it becomes a sort of call loan upon the bank of labor. Was it not Emerson who said, "He that hath a dollar is master of all to the extent of that dollar?"

Vast fortunes have been piled up by those who have invented machines by which mechanism may take the place of human hands. Thus the inventor is enabled to draw the wages of thousands. We all know how largely the machine has superseded the naked hand in the manufacture of a thousand and one articles of daily use. Take, for example, pins and needles and nails.

To be sure, many great fortunes have been made by other means than by machinery, but in the main the wealth of modern times is founded upon mechanical labor.

Before asking what the letter or spirit of the Bible teaches on the labor question, let us face the situation of to-day. Organized labor and capital are in conflict. There are strikes and rumors of strikes. Each strike is a battle in the war.

It may be well to observe that organized labor has as yet only a fraction of the total labor army, but it is a fraction that is increasing.

Why this warfare? Because labor on the one hand is dissatisfied with its share of the rewards of industry, and because, on the other, capital constantly seeks to reduce the cost of production by opposing the demands of labor.

Other factors, however, enter into the situation. One arises from the development of the modern corporation. Whether corporations have souls or not, they lack in large measure the element of personality and the personal touch. Men who work for a corporation are working in the main for an unknown entity. Now, we remember that among the old-time Romans the word for stranger was also the word for enemy.

Further, there has been much dishonesty in corporate dealings. Take such things as the corrupt purchase of public franchises below value, the increase in cost of certain necessities of life by reason of unjust combinations to keep up prices. These and other similar crimes against the community have done much to inflame not only labor, but the general public against capital.

Also, the rising standard of life, by which the living wage gets further and further from the meagre pittance that would suffice to support the frugal Chinaman, leads the laborer to constantly demand a more and more generous wage.

Still other grounds of hostility might be referred to, such as the natural, though sinful, envy of the rich by the poor; the ostentatious luxury of the rich, the growth of class distinctions between the poor and the rich and the inequality of pecuniary rewards. The men who discovered the priceless boon of anesthesia—who found that surgery might be rendered painless by the use of such agents as chloroform and ether—gained but little money from their discoveries. They doubtless might have traded on the world's fear of pain, and by using the patent laws and secrecy secured wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, but to their honor they did not. On the other hand, the men who introduced such improved and cheapened methods as the Bessemer process of producing steel gained money by the hundred millions. So people are tempted to ask, "Have not some men been rather selfish, to say the least, in the acquisition of their wealth? And may they not have obtained a little more than their share?"

Before we go further let us ask what is to be the probable outcome of the war between labor and capital? Is it an irrepressible conflict, or can the opposing interests be reconciled? The answer is already being given. Take such a situation as may now be seen in the coal trade of Chicago. After bitter fighting the dealers and the teamsters have come together to monopolize the coal trade of the city and keep out all competition. Wages and profits have been put up at the expense of the outside public. This is likely to go on more and more.

The ultimate outcome, unless the tendency is checked, will be organization all along the line until we have collectivism—a vast organized machine, in which men will be cogs and individual initiative and personality will be restricted to an extent that will largely arrest the progress of civilization.

But let us take a breath and turn to the Bible. What are the teachings of the Bible in regard to labor and wealth? The Old Testament is plainly anti-capitalistic. In proof of this you have but to read the laws regarding capital in the Book of Leviticus—laws that, if enforced, would compel plain living as surely as the iron coin of Sparta. Hear what was laid down there. Land was allotted in small parcels to the families of the tribes, and could not be alienated except for the term of fifty years. "And ye shall hallow this fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family." (Leviticus xxv:10).

Interest could not be charged on loans. "And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee; then thou shalt relieve him; yea, though he be a stranger or a sojourner; that he may live with thee. Thou shalt not lend him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase." (Leviticus xxv:35-6).

Finally, there was the statute of limitations with reference to loans. "At the end of every seven years thou shalt make a release. And this is the manner of the release; every creditor that lendeth aught unto his neighbor shall release it." (Deuteronomy xv:1-2).

The attitude of the Old Testament toward wealth is perhaps best reflected in the prayer of Agur—"Give me neither poverty nor riches * * * lest I be full and deny Thee, and say, Who is the Lord? or lest I be poor, and steal, and take the name of my God in vain." (Proverbs xxx:8-9).

I need hardly remind you that the great character dominating every page of the New Testament was a poor man, without house or home. His attitude toward labor on the one hand and capital on the other may be imagined. It is well put by Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke:

"Never in a costly palace did I rest on
golden bed,
Never in a hermit's cavern have I eaten
idle bread.
Born within a lowly stable, where the cattle round Me stood,
Trained a carpenter in Nazareth, I have
toiled and found it good.
They who tread the path of labor follow
where My feet have trod;
They who work without complaining do
the holy will of God.
Where the many toil together, there am I
among My own;
Where the tired workman sleepeth, there
am I with him alone.
I, the peace that passeth knowledge, dwell
amid the daily strife.
I, the bread of heaven, am broken in the
sacrament of life."

While there is never any bitterness in the Master's utterance regarding wealth, His views may be readily gathered from such parables as that of Dives and Lazarus (Luke xvi:19).

Again, we have the same attitude in the passage on the camel and the needle's eye (Matthew xix:23).

Not only was the Lord poor, but His apostles were all poor men, who placed no value on wealth. Paul, the greatest of apostolic preachers, supported himself by manual labor, and taught "They that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is the root of all evil" (I. Timothy vi:9-10). On the whole, the attitude of the New Testament is one of warning against the seductions of wealth.

The evangelical churches stand upon the word of Scripture, and so in sympathy with labor. In fact, of some 7,000,000 of male members in the evangelical churches of our land, not less than 6,000,000 are wage earners or manual laborers. So that the claim that the modern church has departed from the position occupied by the apostolic church is not well founded.

What, then, from the letter and spirit of the Bible in connection with the teachings of experience is to be suggested as a means of curing the quarrel between labor and capital?

First, let there be closer personal relations between the rich and the poor. Let them meet together in the fellowship of God's house and the Divine Fatherhood. Out of mutual acquaintance will come mutual respect, and a recognition of a common humanity.

You may remember Emerson's story of the quarrel between the mountain and the squirrel, where he says:

"The mountain and the squirrel
Had a quarrel,
And the former called the latter 'Little
prig.'
Bun replied,
'You are doubtless very big,
But all sorts of things and weather
Must be taken in together
To make up a year
And a sphere.
And I think it no disgrace
To occupy my place.
If I'm not as large as you,
You are not so small as I;
And not half so spry.
I'll not deny you make
A very pretty squirrel track.
Talents differ, all is well and wisely put;
If I cannot carry forests on my back,
Neither can you crack a nut."

Then there should be a deeper interest taken by capital in the financial well-being of labor. Such devices as profit sharing, old age pensions and the like will give the workman a sense of greater security and of partnership with capital.

Interest taken in the proper housing of labor, although not always appreciated, is in the right line. So, too, the introduction of the social secretary as an intermediary between the corporation and the employe.

Another thing needed, not so much in the interests of labor or capital, but in the interests of the innocent non-combatants, is compulsory arbitration, applied at least where the public suffers intolerable inconvenience, as in the case of a railroad, telegraph or coal strike. Compulsory arbitration may not always be satisfactory to the combatants, but it is essential to the peace and comfort of those not involved in the controversy. This remedy, or military control, as in the recent railway strikes in Holland and Austria, should be used to protect the public.

The sovereign remedy, however, must be not by recourse to legal means, but by the application of the royal law. James (ii:8), after speaking of the relations between the rich and the poor, says: "If ye fulfill the royal law according to the Scripture, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, ye do well." This is the aqua regia, the royal solvent, in which we may solve all the hard asperities of conflicting interests.

Only as men come to know God through Christ, whom He has sent, and so come to love their fellow men, will it be possible to solve these questions of controversy in a way that will insure the permanent progress of our civilization.

What we need, after all, is not measures, but men.

"The world wants men—large hearted,
manly men;
Men who shall join in chorus and prolong
The psalm of labor and of love.
The age wants heroes—heroes who shall
dare
To struggle in the solid ranks of truth;
To clutch the monster, error, by the
throat;
To bear opinion to a loftier seat;
To blot the error of oppression out,
And lead a universal freedom in."

Deception.

The one who successfully deceives another makes it hard for himself afterward when the deception shall have been discovered—as it is sure to be in time. He will always be distrusted, no matter whether he is again attempting deception or not. The only method that wins clear to the end is honesty.—Wellspring.

The "Bans" Forbidden.

We forbid the bans between rum, religion and politics of whatever party and whatever sect, and in the name of God and humanity, we proclaim a union holy and indissoluble, of affection as well as of interest, between temperance, religion and politics of every party and every sect.—Neal Deal.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUGUST 14.

Subject: Obadiah and Elijah, I Kings, xviii., 1-16—Golden Text, I Kings, xviii., 12—Memory Verses, 5, 6—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Elijah goes to meet Ahab (vs. 1, 2). 1. "Many days." The waiting time must have seemed long to Elijah. "The third year." It is supposed that he dwelt by the Cherith about a year and at Zarephath two years and six months. It was now in the third year since he went to Zarephath. "Go." Elijah made no move only as he had directions from God. The time had come when the people were in a state of mind to receive the benefit God intended them to receive through the terrible calamity that had come upon them. "Unto Ahab." The King had remained obdurate and unreformed. Another opportunity was to be given him of repentance, and Elijah was sent in order to declare to him the cause of the national judgment and to promise him, on condition of his removing it, the immediate blessing of rain.

2. "Elijah went." A marvelous proof of the natural intrepidity of this prophet, or his moral courage and his unfaltering confidence in the protecting care of God, that he ventured to approach the presence of the raging lion. "Sore famine." While it is clear, from chapter 17: 12-14, that the famine extended beyond the Kingdom of Israel, it is still probable that it was especially oppressive in Samaria and the provinces immediately adjacent. Corn must have been obtained for the people from Egypt or the adjoining countries, else life could not have been sustained so long.

II. Ahab and Obadiah searching for food (vs. 3-6). 3. "Obadiah." There are no less than twelve men by this name referred to in the Old Testament. The most conspicuous among them was Obadiah, the prophet. "Governor." He was an officer of high rank and great influence in Ahab's court. "Feared the Lord." It is, indeed, very remarkable that Obadiah, a devout worshiper of Jehovah, was allowed to retain his position when Jezebel was putting forth every effort to rid the country of God's true followers. No doubt it was because Obadiah could be trusted. He was a man of integrity and industry—just the sort of a man that Ahab would wish to appoint over his household. It is not uncommon to find wicked men and haters of Christianity employing Christians preferably to others, simply because it is to their interest to do so.

4. "Cut off the prophets." The story of Jezebel's slaughter of the prophets is not given us, but it is referred to in this lesson and in chapter 19: 10-14. Not satisfied in establishing the worship of Baal, this wicked woman undertook to exterminate the prophets of the Lord. This persecution she had probably ordered in vengeance because Elijah could not be found, and on suspicion that they were privy to his concealment. No doubt the larger number whom Jezebel cut off were sons of the prophets, those who belonged to the schools of the prophets, which we learn from 2 Kings 2 were both numerous and largely frequented. It was 100 of these men whom Obadiah saved in the time of persecution. "By fifty." That is, he hid them in two caves, fifty in each. These were they of whom the world was not worthy, mentioned in Heb. 11: 38 as noble exemplars of faith. "Fed them." This was done secretly, at his own expense, and at the risk of losing his position and his life, and would, therefore, be a strong proof that he was a true worshiper of Jehovah. 5. "Go through the land" (R. V.) It is said to be a custom in the East, when a public calamity reaches its highest point, for the King himself and his chief minister to go forth and seek relief. This shows further how high was the position of Obadiah in the service and confidence of the King.

III. Elijah meets Obadiah (vs. 7-16). 7. "Met him." Deeming it imprudent to rush without previous intimation into the presence of Ahab, the prophet solicited Obadiah to announce his return to the King. "Knew him." The prophet's garb would make him easy to recognize, and he must have been seen more than once in Samaria. "On his face." To Obadiah Elijah was God's true representative. By his actions Obadiah showed his profound respect and love for the prophet. "Is it thou?" (R. V.) His language and actions are full of emotion and surprise. Is it thou, to find whom every royal device has been exhausted; thou, Elijah, in broad daylight, right here near the gates of Samaria! 8. "Tell thy lord." It would be news of great interest to the King.

9. "Wherein have I sinned" (R. V.) Obadiah's fear is very natural. He is asked to carry a message to Ahab, which another disappearance of Elijah may seem to make untrue, in which case the wrath of the King would fall upon him. "To slay me." Thus we see how Obadiah distrusted Ahab. 10. "No nation," etc. Of course, Obadiah's words only apply to those countries immediately around Israel into which Elijah could be supposed to have fled for refuge. But he employs the language of Oriental hyperbole, so frequently found in the Old Testament. "Took an oath." He caused each nation to solemnly and formally affirm and swear that the prophet was not in their territory. This shows the influence Ahab must have had over the surrounding nations.

12. "The spirit * * * shall carry thee." This may be an allusion to the sudden disappearance of Elijah after he announced the drought to Ahab. Evidently Obadiah regarded Elijah's concealment as only possible through divine assistance. "I * * * fear the Lord." This and the following verse was not spoken in a boasting spirit, but merely to disclose to the prophet his true character and thus move Elijah to spare him from what seemed to him to be almost certain death. The true worshipers had not all perished; there were some who still held to the pure religion of Jehovah. 13. "Was it not told." Obadiah's thought seems to be that Elijah could believe nothing but evil of one who was in the household of Ahab. 15, 16. After Elijah had dispelled all the apprehensions of Obadiah and had positively asserted that he would show himself to Ahab that day, Obadiah conveyed the prophet's message to the King.

IV. Elijah meets Ahab (vs. 17-19). When Elijah and Ahab met, the King said: "Are thou he that troubleth Israel?" In this question he really charged Elijah with bringing the famine upon the nation. Ahab thought to awe him into submission, but the prophet boldly told the King that the cause of the national calamity was traceable to his own ungodly doings in forsaking the Lord and establishing Baal worship in the land. He then demanded of Ahab that he gather all Israel and the 850 prophets of Baal and Asherah upon Mount Carmel. This Ahab proceeded to do.

TOWN FIGHTS A MADMAN

Shoots Him After He Kills One and Wounds Eight.

Jack Carr, a Carpenter of Nebraska City, Goes Insane Suddenly—Shoots From a Barricaded Room in a Hotel.

Nebraska City, Neb.—For an hour the streets of Nebraska City were filled with armed men, fighting a battle with a lunatic who, armed with a rifle and revolver, fired from his window whenever he caught sight of a head in any direction. The man was Jack Carr, a contracting carpenter. Finally, leaving his room, Carr rushed into the streets and for ten minutes held his own, firing wildly, until he fell with a dozen wounds.

During his fight Carr killed one citizen, wounded six others, and also two policemen.

Carr, at 7 o'clock in the evening, suddenly went insane. Stealing up behind Christian Hartman, he deliberately killed him with a revolver. Then, standing over the dead body, he emptied his pistol in the remains. Shouting wildly and waving his revolver, he rushed to his hotel and barricaded his room.

Chief of Police Schoonover and Patrolman Ingram arrived at his door a few minutes later and Carr began firing through the panels, using a rifle. Schoonover was shot through the shoulder and fell down the steps, from which he was dragged by citizens who had begun gathering.

Ingram returned the fire, also shooting through the door, but soon he emptied his revolver and took refuge in an adjoining room while Carr paraded the corridors, firing at every guest who showed himself. Returning ti his room, Carr secured a shotgun, and opened fire on the crowd which had gathered. Before they could get to cover he had wounded several.

Then the battle became general Every man who had a gun began shooting at Carr's window, from which the madman continued to fire at every opportunity. Finally, Policeman Ingram secured a position from which he could see directly in Carr's room and soon made it too hot for him to stay there.

The firing from the hotel suddenly ceased, and the citizens supposed Carr had been killed. But with a shout the madman rushed from the front door, firing his repeating gun as he ran. The crowd again scattered, and for a few moments he controlled the situation. During these few minutes he paraded up and down before the building, yelling and screaming.

Then Ingram and a citizen charged on Carr, while other citizens fired at him. Carr fell to the ground, but they continued firing until he was hit no less than twelve times, when he became unconscious and his guns were taken from him.

Carr at first was thought to have been killed. Although pronounced wounded mortally, there was loud talk of lynching.

MEMPHIS CHIEF QUITS.

And Then the Commissioners Tell Him to Hold On.

Memphis, Tenn.—Chief of Police J. J. Mason tendered his resignation to the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. Mayor Williams stated to the board that he exonerated both Vice-Mayor Henderson and Chief Mason from any guilt in recent occurrences and shouldered all the blame himself. The board then acted on the resignation of the chief, the vote being two to one in favor of not accepting the resignation. Mayor Williams and Vice-Mayor Henderson voted to retain Chief Mason, and Mr. Walsh, the third member, voted for his dismissal.

STRIKE MOB ATTACKS.

Riot in Front of a Chicago Police Station.

Chicago, Ill. — A mob of stockyard strikers and sympathizers attacked the Deering street police station in an attempt to seize Frank Castellano, a butcher, who had shot a striker in escaping from the mob.

Two thousand men stormed the station after Castellano had been arrested, and for fifteen minutes the police, under command of Lieutenant Bonfield, were compelled to club and beat the strikers until they dispersed.

NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTE.

Poor Photo of National Bank of Commerce, of New York, Bill.

Washington, D. C.—Chief Wilkie, of the United States Secret Service, announces the discovery of a new counterfeit $10 national bank note. It is on the National Bank of Commerce, of New York, series 1882; Bruce, Register; Wyman, Treasurer.

It is a poorly executed photograph.

Dropped Dead in the Street.

Royal Luther Porter, forty years old, who had been living at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y., went out for a walk. At Henry street, near Clark, he fell dead. The body was taken to the Fulton street station, where it was subsequently claimed by J. E. Porter, his brother.

Port Arthur Fort Taken.

It was reported at Tokio that, after three days of desperate fighting, the Japanese have captured Shan-tai-Kow, one of the important defenses of Port Arthur.

FAIRBANKS IS NOTIFIED

Elihu Root Tells the Senator He is Nominated.

CEREMONIES AT INDIANAPOLIS

Formalities Similar to Those When President Roosevelt Was Notified at Oyster Bay—Mr. Root and Mr. Fairbanks the Only Speakers—Luncheon Served the Guests After the Speaking.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles W. Fairbanks, senior United States Senator from Indiana, was formally notified of his nomination for Vice-President of the United States by the Republican National Convention. The notification address was made by Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War. The exercises were held on the wide veranda of Senator Fairbank's home, at Sixteenth and Meridian streets, in the presence of the notification committee, consisting of one member from each State and Territory, the Governor and other State officers of Indiana, the Republican candidates for State office, the Indiana Republican Congress delegation, Indiana delegates and alternates to the National Convention, the State Central Committee and the Republican Editorial Association. All those had been especially invited.

On the lawn surrounding three sides of the house were several thousand friends, neighbors and political supporters of the Senator. Massed in a body were 1000 members of the Marion Club, who had been the escort for the visitors. The house was elaborately decorated, and on one side of the lawn were two large tents, topped by banners. The day was one of the most beautiful of the year, and as Senator Fairbanks stood on the veranda watching the finishing touches being put to the preliminary arrangements he smilingly said:

"This is the kind we used to call McKinley weather."

Shortly after noon the journey of one and one-half miles north beneath the overlapping trees of Meridian street began. One thousand members of the Marion Club formed the escort. In the first carriage rode Mr. Root and Governor Durbin. The notification committee and other special guests followed in carriages. Several thousand persons along the line of march sent up frequent cheers as the procession moved. Many houses along the line were profusely decorated. Gathered at the residence were 5000 people. Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks received the committee and especially invited guests, and with little delay Mr. Root and Senator Fairbanks led the way to the veranda, where seats were arranged for all.

An enthusiastic greeting was given to the two speakers as they appeared on the veranda. The demonstration lasted for several minutes, during which the members of the committee were seated. Cheers broke out again and again, and several recognitions were necessary before quiet was secured.

After the speaking a light, informal luncheon was served in a big tent on the lawn to the notification committee, Indiana Republican Congressmen, members of the State Committee and the Indiana delegates to the recent Chicago convention.

Cutters' Strike Over.

The strike of the cutters and tailors in New York City is at an end as far as the clothing manufacturers go. The places of the strikers have been filled by new men and some of those who went out a month ago. There will be practically no delay of garments for fall and winter, as the manufacturers now have all the help they want.

Business Outlook Good.

From all portions of the country officials of the leading railroads and prominent business men who are close observers of crops and general conditions express opinions that business this fall will show marked improvement.

Grand Republic Inspection.

Inspector Rodie, who examined the Grand Republic, sister ship of the General Slocum, declared her master did not know how to give a fire signal, that dummy rivets were found on life-rafts and the fire hose stood only half a pound pressure.

Wheat Going Up.

A wheat buying craze, induced by the Northwest crop reports, has struck the big wheat trading centres, and the prices of all the features are way up; there is talk of $1.25 wheat.

Bad Trolley Accident.

In a trolley collision near Westboro, Mass., due to a misunderstanding of orders, one woman was killed and a score of other persons were more or less seriously hurt.

Bishop Dedicates Saloon.

Bishop Potter, of the New York Episcopal Diocese, helped to dedicate the "Subway Tavern," a liquor saloon planned as a workingman's club in New York City.

Packers Declare Strike Off.

Packers in Chicago, Ill., have declared that, so far as operating their plants is concerned, the butchers' strike is over and they no longer needed the strikers

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. Speice has returned to her duties at Girard College, Philadelphia.

Fred Simpson has joined his mother and Jay at the seashore for a vacation.

Miss Mabel Carothers and Charles Goodman spent Sunday in Lewistown.

Mrs. Dr. McKennan, of York, Pa., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. I. N. Foust.

Masons are working on the abutments for the new bridge over Sugar Grove run.

Chicken thieves relieved Mrs. Nancy Simpson of a dozen spring chickens Friday night.

Margaret Foust, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Foust, has been quite sick for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. James Rickets, of Lewistown, spent part of Monday with Duffy Colobine and wife.

Charles Stewart, of Harrisburg, is spending a week with his grandmother, Mrs. Nancy Simpson.

Harold Boring and his sister, Lois, hailed friends as they passed through en route for Trough Creek.

Mrs. David Simpson is spending a few days in Shirleysburg as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Emma Whitney.

Frances Isenberg is at home after several weeks visiting among friends in the upper end of the county.

Vance Westbrook, of Philadelphia, is at the home of his parents. He will fish and rest for a week among friends.

Geo. W. Hicks and his mother, of Trenton, N. J., visited a couple days at the hillside farm, home of J. G. Hicks and family.

Miss Maud Weaver is at home for a visit. She entertained her aunt from Saltillo and her cousin, Miss Gurd, of West Virginia, Sunday.

The young people of the Epworth League will hold a social on Hicks' lawn Saturday evening, August 13th. A cordial welcome will be extended to all persons.

Mrs. G. D. Wood and Mrs. Jno. M. Miller, of Mapleton, and Miss Anna Miller, of North Dakota, are spending to-day (Wednesday) with Miss Frances Isenberg.

The Adams Express company has come to terms with Agent Menold and he is again doing business at the old stand, which will be satisfactory to the patrons of that company.

Daniel Wagner has repurchased the stave mill at the head of Trough Creek from the Walsh Manufacturing company and will move it to some point on the H. & B. T. R. R.

Mrs. Julia Foust and I. N. Foust and his wife spent Saturday in Mt. Union. Mrs. Foust, senior, has been an invalid for many years and her friends are glad to see her able to visit.

A house raising at the home of Hiriam Dickenson, Sugar Grove hollow, on Tuesday was well attended. Mr. Dickenson found it necessary to get on higher ground on account of the frequent floods.

The carnival in Huntingdon and gypsies at home during the week gave the curious plenty to do. Some of our good people had their fortunes told on Sunday, a good day and doubtless a good fortune.

All should attend the Sunday school convention in the M. E. church Thursday morning, afternoon and evening. An interesting program will be rendered and speakers, who are perfectly conversant with all topics under consideration, will be present.

James Horton, from near Manongahela City, Pa., was buried from the home of A. M. Menold on Saturday. Mr. Horton was a resident of our village several years and was favorably known. His wife and her daughter accompanied the corpse. His mother, Mrs. Crone, and many other friends from Mapleton attended the funeral.

The lecture by Rev. Boon, the temperance orator, in the M. E. church Saturday evening was well attended, as was also services held Sunday morning and afternoon. The gentleman is a fluent talker and gave very logical reasons why this great republic should take decided steps to sever its connection with the whisky traffic. He made an earnest plea for the voters to come to the rescue of their children and less strong brethren than themselves who fall by this curse.

THREE SPRINGS.

Our town was well represented at the G. A. R. picnic at Shade Gap on Saturday.

Mr. Sam Berlin, wife and children, of Waynesboro, were guests of D. W. Doyle and family last week.

Marshall Morgan, of Cromwell township, spent Sunday at the home of his uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weight.

T. A. Weight, who holds a lucrative position in Harrisburg, spent Sunday with his wife and daughter in Three Springs.

Bert Brown and wife, of Clear Ridge, Fulton county, spent a few hours at the home of his cousin, C. E. Starr, last Monday.

The New Grenada young men have been spending some very pleasant evenings with the fair sex in Three Springs.

Herbert Ashman, of Philipsburg, has returned from Oregon and will spend some time with Mrs. Lillian Barnhardt, his sister.

Miss Mary Uttley, a trained nurse of Howard, R. I., called on some of her old acquaintances last Tuesday. Glad to see you, Mary.

Rev. H. K. Ash, pastor of the M. E. church, has returned from the hospital, having gone there to receive treatment for the throat.

Scott Park is having the hotel repainted also Mrs. Lucinda Cromwell her home which adds greatly to the appearance of each residence.

Miss Cleo Connell, who has been enjoying an outing in Three Springs the past month, returned to her home in Tyrone on Saturday.

Mr. Maurice Cutshall, of Springfield township, died last Saturday evening aged 81 years and 28 days. Mr. Cutshall was the father of Mrs. Rachel Runk, of Three Springs.

Mrs. Mame Keiffer and son, Fred, of Charleroi, Pa., have come to spend a short time at the home of Mrs. F. E. Bence. We are always glad to welcome these people to our town.

LATTA GROVE.

George D. Lynn is making hay.

The thermometer registered 90° most of the time last week.

Frank Stever transacted business at the county capital last week.

G. W. Taylor attended the picnic at Shade Gap last Saturday.

G. W. Dell is helping his brother, Wesley, to make shingles.

Four and one-half bushels of huckleberries were brought off Jack's mountain on Monday.

A good time is anticipated at the P. O. S. of A. picnic. All are invited to come and have a good time.

There is some uneasiness in this locality at the present time over the fact that a mad dog passed through and bit several of our dogs. J. H. Crownover's dog showed signs of being mad and he was promptly killed.

Last Friday a heavy rain and hail storm passed over this section, doing much damage to corn fields and fruit trees. John H. Crownover's grape harbor was destroyed and Michael Stever's favorite apple tree uprooted.

W. C. No. 662, P. O. S. of A., will hold a picnic in Crownover's grove Saturday, August 13, 1904. The exercises of the day will be as follows: 10.00 a. m. singing, "Opening Ode;" address, Mr. James Dell; singing, "Unto You is Everlasting Life." 2.00 p. m. singing, "America;" address, Prof. Milton Wright; singing, "Closing Ode." 3.30 p. m. a game of ball will be played by the Calvin nine and Shamrock team of Mapleton. There will be a festival in the evening.

MARKLESBURG.

Threshing has commenced, wheat yielding well.

With the exception of a few fields of oats, crops are all in barns.

Prof. L. E. Boyer has been elected principal of the Saxton schools.

Mrs. D. A. Griffith, of Tyrone, is visiting friends at Marklesburg and Trough Creek.

Rev. Dr. Pennypacker and lady, of Philipsburg, Pa., are recreating on their farm at Marklesburg station.

Rev. Glaze, the newly elected pastor of the Marklesburg and Saxton Lutheran charge, has entered upon his duties in his new field.

Rev. Dr. Boyer and wife, of Philadelphia, after a week's stay with ralatives at Marklesburg, left on Friday last to visit Mrs. Boyer's brother in Canada.

We have noticed quite an increase in the moving of freight over the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad during the past week, indicating that business is improving.

Camping parties from the town of Huntingdon and from Blair county have been numerous along the Raystown branch this summer. We are glad to not that these parties are composed of ladies and gentlemen who conduct themselves in a manner to be commended by the most fastidious.

CASSVILLE.

Mrs. Mierley has been spending some time with her son Frank and family.

Miss Edna Crownover and Miss Alice Dell, of Latta Grove, called on friends here Friday.

Roy Henderson of Norfolk, Va., and his sister, Miss Orlena, spent Sunday with friends in Cassville.

Mrs. Kate Heeter, mother of Mrs. Corbin of our town, is very ill at her home in Beavertown.

The friends of Mrs. Oscar Mierley, of Alexandria, have been informed that she is very ill with typhoid fever.

The festival on Saturday evening was well patronized and a snug sum realized towards repairing the church.

The severe storm on Tuesday and again on Friday did considerable damage, breaking off trees, mowing down fields of corn and much fruit.

Your correspondent spent Thursday at the pleasant home of Luther Stever. Chicken, ice cream and lots of good things with excellent music made a delightful day.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

Low-rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Washington and Baltimore: August 12 and 26, September 9 and 23, and October 14. On these dates the special train will leave Washington at 8.00 A. M., Baltimore 9.05 A. M., York 10.45 A. M., Harrisburg 11.40 A. M., Millersburg 12.20 P. M., Sunbury 12.58 P. M., Williamsport 2.30 P. M., Lock Haven 3.08 P. M., Renovo 3.55 P. M., Emporium Junction 5.05 P. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 9.35 P. M.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10.00 from Washington and Baltimore; $9.35 from York; $10.00 from Littlestown; $10.00 from Oxford, Pa.; $9.35 from Columbia; $8.50 from Harrisburg, $10.00 from Winchester, Va., $7.80 from Altoona; $7.40 from Tyrone; $6.45 from Bellefonte; $5.10 from Ridgway; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from principal points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo within limit of ticket returning.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Phiadelphia.

7-6-7t

Do Not Walk

When yon can buy a Beautiful buggy at $45.00 worth $65.00.

Hand made Buggies, 18 spokes in wheels, at $67.50; regular price $85.00.

Three-seated hand made Spring Wagons, with top and brake, at $85.00; regular price $110.

I have contracted for 200 tons of Phosphate for fall, which I will sell so low as to leave competition out of the question.

A big stock of Bran, Chop, Corn, Salt, etc., in my warerooms all the time at lowest prices.

I have anything you need to eat, wear, feed or use and can save you 15 to 40 per cent.

Clay Park,
Three Springs, Pa.

Central Banking Co.
MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

AT

JNO. G. GILLAM'S

YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS. HATS, CAPS. SHELF HARDWARE, ETC

PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

May, 1884 TWENTY YEARS AGO May, 1904

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Running a general store is no experiment with us. For twenty years we have been selling goods in this town. Starting in a small room 18x18 feet we added space to it several times until we bought our present store about two years ago. The changes we have made give us the largest store in town—two floors 20x90, annex 12x30 and a warehouse two stories 18x30 feet.

Our sales last year were larger than the year before, the cash sales being more than 100 per cent. larger, proving to us that our prices, quality considered, must have been about right. We think we know What, When and Where to buy. Paying spot cash for goods as soon as they are in and examined gives us another advantage over many of our competitors.

There have been many changes since we started. We have seen many come and go. They commence by telling the people that the older stores have been overcharging them; that they will sell much cheaper. They fool part of the people for a time but they soon find our prices are as low, if not lower than theirs.

We want more cash and prompt paying customers, and name you low prices. There are others we do not want, those who think the world owes them a living whether they earn it or not. All our goods are marked in plain figures, one price to all. A child can buy as cheap as the parent.

LOOK FOR

NEW AD.

IN THIS SPACE

NEXT WEEK

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

May 24, 1904. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,
No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:
JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.

Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

THE "ITEM"
$1.00 per Year.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:
A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier.

Directors:
A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., August 10, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 29, 1904.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'lv. A. M	D'ly ex S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	. .
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	. . .	11 40	5 30
Washington	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	5 40
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 52	. . .	12 00	7 00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 00	10 35
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 13	10 46
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 18	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 36	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 06	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 17	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 28	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	1 07	. .	f4 22	6 47	f11 57
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 52	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 17	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	f5 04	7 42	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	8 03	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 10	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 17	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 45	8 35	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 50	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 20	9 14	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 26	9 21	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 47	9 38	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	7 05	9 55	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 50	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.50 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	p9 38
Petersburg	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown	6 40	. .	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 17	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 41	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 46	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 04	f8 48	. .
Millerstown	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 15	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	L2 24	5 25	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	L2 44	5 55	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	.	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. .	12 15	. .	6 00	9 45	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 20	. .	7 15	. .	3 30	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
Cort'dt St	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
W. 23d St	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	7 15	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 6.05, 7.40 a. m., 1.50, and 4.50 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3.55 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.34 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.12 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

Odd Fellows' Picnic,

Following is the program for the Odd Fellows' picnic at Alfarata Park, Alexandria, on Friday, August 19th:

Committee meeting at 10.30 a. m.; dinner at 12.00 m.; music by Broad Top City band at 1.15 p. m.; singing, accompanied by Prof. Potteiger's orchestra; "Opening Ode;" prayer, Rev. C. L. Benscoter; address of welcome, H. H. McIlroy, D. D. G. M., Lodge No. 117; response, W. A. Miller, Captain of Canton Tyrone, No. 42; music by band; address, Robert Graham, Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. of Penna.; singing, "Closing Ode;" benediction, Rev. C. L. Benscoter; exhibition drill by Canton Tyrone, No. 42, at 3.30 p. m; base ball at 4.00 p. m.

The exhibition drill by the Tyrone Canton will be one of the prominent features of the day. The members are among the best drilled in the State and dressed in full uniform will make a fine showing.

Robert Graham, the Grand Master, is an eloquent speaker and his address will be well worth the trip, not including the many other attractions. His remarks will not only be confined to the grand and noble principles of Odd Fellowship, but to mankind at large.

Lovers of dancing will have an opportunity of tipping the light fantastic toe, and Prof. Potteiger's orchestra will furnish the music. The ladies' branch of the Order will be present in large numbers from Tyrone and other places and the day promises to be highly enjoyable.

The special train will leave Huntingdon at 9 o'clock a. m., and the rate for the round trip will be fifty cents. A one-fare rate has been obtained on the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad and the East Broad Top railroad. The special trains on those branches will make connections with the special train from Huntingdon. On the return trip the train will leave the Park at 6 o'clock, and special trains on the Huntingdon and Broad Top and the East Broad Top railroads will permit all to arrive home at a suitable hour. Anyone desiring further information can obtain same by applying to ticket agents or addressing Lewis M. Hagerty, Waterstreet, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

Excursion rates from points on the E. B. T. R. R. to Alfarata and return will be as follows: Aughwick $1.05, Shirley $1.15, Orbisonia $1.30, Cedar Rock $1.40, Locke Valley $1.45, Shade Gap $1.50, Pogue $1.40, Three Springs $1.50, Saltillo $1.55, Coles $1.75, Cooks $1.85, Robertsdale $1.95. Regular train leaving Robertsdale at 6.05 a. m., will bring all excursionists to Mt. Union where they will connect with special train on the P. R. R. for Alfarata Park. A special train on the East Broad Top railroad will connect at Mt. Union in the evening with special on the P. R. R. to take excursionists home. Half rates for children between 5 and 12 years of age. The Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell round-trip tickets, good for one day only, at following rates: Mt. Union 90 cents, Mapleton 80 cents, Mill Creek 70 cents, Huntingdon 50 cents, Petersburg 25 cents.

FOR COPPER KETTLES all sizes, best make and material, at lowest prices, call on or address K. W. MIERLY, Page, Pa, 7-27-2m

REGULAR Mifflinburg platform Spring Wagon for $81.00; fertilizer, $12.75; buggy, $40.00 to $68.00, all kept in stock by C. E. STARR, Threo Springs, Pa. 8-10-2t

FRANKLIN BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION, of Huntingdon, Pa. Two classes of loans; new plan adopted recently. Most favorable terms to borrowers. Monthly installments.

W. B. SIMPSON, Huntingdon, Pa., Aug. 10 '04. 2t Secretary.

NOTICE.—My store books, notes, etc., are still in the hands of Geo. W. Wright and have been since I sold out my business in Mapleton. I will place them in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection after October 1st. I trust all those knowing themselves indebted to me will call and make settlement at once.

A. B. GILLAM.

Tyrone, Pa., Aug. 2, '04.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 27, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 40	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 57	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	2 20	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 50	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 55	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 30	6 25	3 15	6 55
Woodvale . . . ARRIVE	. .	. .	. .	7.00
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 35	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . . Ar	9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	. *Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap . Lv	9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager

THE JUNIATA VALLEY.

Will you linger with me reader, just a few short moments here;
While I tell you of a valley that I love so very dear,
'Tis the Juniata valley, where the sky's so tender blue;
Where the birds sing more sweetly of any place I ever knew.

There the Juniata river with its waters dark and blue,
Ever flowing softly onward, make life's prelude sweet to you;
There the sunshine lingers longer with its hues of golden light,
O'er the peaks of Blue Ridge mountain as it fades into night.

There beside this river lovely, is a home I love so well;
Where I spent my days of childhood, where my loved ones yet do dwell.
I can see them e'en this evening at the sun's last setting ray,
Gather out on the veranda where the children music play.

Just across the fields and meadows is a church and schoolhouse white;
Where we use to meet together, and each one strove to live just right,
There we learned the many lessons that in childhood we cherish so;
There in youth we also labored to gain the path in which to go.

Wedding bells once pealed from that church as the bride and groom appeared;
Sad funeral sermons have been preached, the same bell tolled as they neared;
Loved ones have found peace to their souls now are scattered near and far;
And many dear ones have gone, through the beautiful Gates Ajar.

There the little low white school house near two towering oaks does stand;
Where we spent our happy school days, laughing, playing hand in hand.
Schoolmates, how we love the memories of those bright and golden days!
Not a care or pain or sorrow, all was perfect joy always.

Oh, thou, Juniata Valley, with fond memories ever dear!
Memories of nature's first lesson, memories we do so revere;
Oft in trials, pain and sorrow we can close our weary eyes,
Once more fancy we are wandering beneath your blue, balmy skies.

Once more in fancy we're strolling in the flowery month of June;
In woodland along your river, watching the rising of the moon,
While the leaves do gently murmur as the gentle night breezes sigh;
And the moon now softly shining, wafts our thoughts to Him on high.

But we close this picture reader, we must wake to life's demand,
All earth is here so beautiful, 'tis the painting of His hand.
We must know that every moment, in every clime or place,
Each one has his own life-work, by proving God fills all space.

MRS. FLORENCE L. COULTER-GIFFIN.

Johnstown, Pa., July 21, 1904.

TOUR TO THE YELLOWSTONE PARK AND PACIFIC COAST.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar.

Round—$250—Trip.

On account of the Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar, to be held at San Francisco, Cal., September 5 to 9, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a personally-conducted tour, visiting the Yellowstone Park, the principal cities and beautiful resorts of the Pacific Coast. Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver and the St. Louis Exposition, in addition to affording five days in San Francisco. Tickets, covering every necessary expense *en route* except hotel accommodations in San Francisco, will be sold at the low rate of $250 from all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad. A special train of high-grade Pullman equipment will leave New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg Wednesday, August 17. The full five and one-half days' tour of the Yellowstone Park will be made, three days will be spent at Los Angeles,, two days at Colorado Springs, and two days at St. Louis, the party reaching New York, Monday, September 19. Stops for sight-seeing will be made at Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Jose, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, and Denver. A descriptive itinerary will be sent on application to Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad street station, Philadelphia, Pa.

8-3-2t

End of Bitter Fight.

"Two physicians had a long and stubborn fight with an abscess on my right lung" writes J. F. Hughes, of DuPont, Ga. "and gave me up. Everybody thought my time had come. As a last resort I tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The benefit I received was striking and I was on my feet in a few days. Now I've entirely regained my health." It conquers all Cough, Colds and Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed by Wright & Dell. Price 50c, and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

World's Fair Excursions.

Low-rate ten-day coach excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad, August 3, 10, 17, 24 and 31. Rate, $15.20 from Mapleton. Train leaves Mapleton at 2.14 P. M., connecting with special train from New York arriving St. Louis 4.15 P. M. next day.

8-3-5t

Suicide Prevented.

The startling announcement that a preventive of suicide had been discovered will interest many. A run down system, or despondency invariably precede suicide and something has been found that will prevent that condition which makes suicide likely. At the first thought of self destruction take Electric Bitters. It being a great tonic and nervine will strengthen the nerves and build up the system. It's also a great Stomach, Liver and Kidney regulator. Only 50c. Satisfaction Guaranteed by Wright & Dell.

William Reed & Sons

Our Big Final Clear-up Sale of Summer Merchandise

Begins Tuesday, Aug. 16, and Continues until Sept. 1st.

Prices, always low as possible, will be greatly reduced on all desirable summer merchandise. The Goods Simply Must Go and if one price does not make them go a lower one is put on them. Nearly everyone needs things to fill in the summer supply. We have plenty of hot weather still before us. Our ready-made garments, tailored in finish, perfect fitting and correct in all details will help you out of any sudden emergency. Do not let the low prices prejudice you. You will find everything as advertised; cheap but desirable. We want the room, so the goods must be sold.

A Big Lot of Woolen Dress Goods, Silks, Etc.

Will be thrown out at prices about half what they have been. This lot offers splendid opportunities to get school dresses at very low prices.

WASH SUITS will be sold at just half former prices. $4.00 suits will be $2.00, $3.00 suits will be $1.50, $2.00 suits will be $1.00. A fine lot of wash shirt waists in white and colored effects will be sold at a reduction of one-third,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats and Jackets will be sold at one-half former prices This lot includes some fine silk coats.

Special lots of Muslin Underwear will be closed out at very low prices. One lot of fine corset covers that were 40c and 50c will be sold at 33c.

Gowns, Shirts, Drawers and Corset Covers that were $1.00 will be closed out at 68c. Another lot that were priced at $1.25, $1.35, $1.50 and $2.00 will go at 85c These are splendid.

Parasols will be reduced one-third.

All through the store there will be heavy reductions that we cannot write about. Come and see. Don't forget the date. Sale begins Tuesday, August 16th, and lasts till September 1st.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

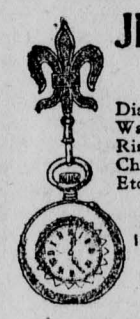
WRIGHT & DELL, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes



Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of **"1847 Rogers Bros."** SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

For Sale!

I hereby offer my Cash Novelty Store with privilege of business at present stand. Reason for selling on account of poor health.

Geo. W. Yocum

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's Penn Street Bakery, Huntingdon, Pa.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

WARNING SENT TO TURKEY

Washington Loses Patience in Negotiations With Porte.

WARSHIPS ORDERED TO SMYRNA

Admiral Jewell With the Olympia, Cleveland and Baltimore is Ordered to Proceed to Smyrna From Villefranche and There to Await Orders From Naval Department at Washington.

Washington, D. C.—It is evidently the intention of this Government to make it known to the Sublime Porte that the United States has become weary of the persistent evasions and obstruction in connection with the efforts that have been pending for a long time to secure for citizens of the United States the same rights and privileges that are accorded to those of other nations. The promises of the Sultan have been repeatedly broken, and upon the report and recommendation of Minister Leishman American war vessels will drop their anchors in the harbor of Smyrna.

Americans do not have the same freedom in traveling in Turkey that is enjoyed by the citizens of European countries, and this is especially true of professional men. American educational institutions are discriminated against, American scientists are not permitted to engage in making excavations, a privilege enjoyed by their professional brethren of other countries; American missionaries are hindered in the prosecution of their work, and facilities for doing business are withheld from Americans that are accorded to business men of other countries.

In addition to these general matters there are individual cases of transgression on the part of the Turkish officials through which suffering and loss have been imposed on Americans. With reference to these our Minister has not been able to reach satisfactory conclusions, and in several instances where the Minister for Foreign Affairs had entered into agreement with Mr. Leishman the Grand Vizier has interfered, nullified the agreements and countermanded the orders of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Two years ago Mr. Leishman appealed to the Sultan against the conduct of the Grand Vizier in nullifying agreements made by the Foreign Minister. The Grand Vizier refused to receive Mr. Leishman when he called for explanations, a courtesy that is always extended, even to the dragomans of the embassies.

Recently Mr. Leishman was instructed by Secretary Hay urgently to insist that the Sultan should take action on the request of the United States for the removal of all restrictions placed upon its citizens residing or traveling in Turkey that were not imposed on the citizens of other countries, but Mr. Leishman has not been able to get any satisfaction.

It has now been decided that war vessels shall be sent to Turkish waters to strengthen the demands made by the American Minister. Accordingly orders have been sent to Admiral Jewell, commanding the European Squadron, which is now at Vinnefranche, to proceed at once to Smyrna. Admiral Jewell's squadron consists of the Olympia, Baltimore, and Cleveland. These vessels will sail from Villefranche. At Smyrna the Admiral will receive orders from the Secretary of the Navy.

The battleship squadron, under command of Admiral Barker, is due at Gibraltar, and it is understood that it will be held in the Mediterranean for the present awaiting the outcome of instructions sent to Minister Leishman.

AMERICANS ARE FIRED ON.

Reckless Custom House Guards at Port Limon.

New Orleans, La.—An international incident may develop from an occurrence at Port Limon, Costa Rica, when three American citizens were fired on by the Custom House guards without provocation or warning. News of this affair came to New Orleans, being brought to the city by the returning passengers on the United Fruit Company's steamer Brattle. The persons fired on were Dr. Allen J. Jumel, son of former Adjutant General Allen Jumel; Dr. J. O. Rush, of Mobile, Ala., and Duke Schweppe, of Boston and Port Limon.

Must Face Murder Trial.

After six years in a hospital for the insane, John W. Stone, of Des Moines, Iowa, awoke to find he had killed a man and must face trial on a charge of murder.

Collision Sinks Steamer.

It is reported in Detroit, Mich., that the freighter City of Berlin was struck by an unknown vessel in the Detroit River, off Belle Isle, and that she sank.

Russia Refuses R. R. Offer.

The Russian Minister of Railroads has declined favorable offers of foreign companies to lay another line of rails on the Siberian line.

His Ear Bitten Off.

During at attack made upon him by three passengers, in New York City, an elevated railroad guard's ear was bitten off.

BOMB HURLED IN CROWD

Score of Persons Injured at an Italian Outing.

Saloon Keepers' Feud in Upper New York City Results in a Free Fight—Bomb Thrower is Arrested.

New York City.—While an Italian picnic was being held in a lot in East One Hundred and Fifty-first street, between Park and Morris avenues, a bomb was thrown into the crowd, and according to the police, about twenty persons were injured. The man said to have thrown the bomb escaped, but was arrested at his home and sent to the Lincoln Hospital a prisoner.

A bar had been set up in the centre of the lot, in charge of Peter Dimerio, of 415 East One Hundred and Fifty-first street. Dimerio later told the police that Vincenzio Donnetto of 476 East One Hundred and Fifty-second street, stepped up to his stand about 9 o'clock and demanded money. Dimerio refused to give him any, whereupon Donnetto moved back about ten feet, and, drawing a bomb from a pocket, threw it at a barrel in front of the stand.

A terrific explosion followed, and men, women and children ran screaming in every direction.

"What are you trying to do, kill everybody here?" Dimerio says he shouted at Donnetto.

Donnetto made no reply. He had been thrown down by the explosion, and, so far as is known, was more severely injured than any one else. He picked himself up, however, and ran as rapidly as he could. Though he was injured himself, Dimerio pursued Donnetto as far as Park avenue, where he lost sight of him.

The bomb throwing is said to have grown out of a dispute between two saloonkeepers. Giovanni Finelli conducted a saloon at 469 East One Hundred and Fifty-first street until August 1, when the rent was raised from $50 to $75 a month. Finelli refused to pay the additional $25 asked and moved out. Giovanni Belelo promptly paid the $75 and reopened the saloon. Finelli then began to erect a building across the street at 476 East One Hundred and Fifty-first street. The foundation had been laid and the flooring nailed down, but the walls had not been erected, nor was there a roof of any kind over the place, which was little more than a platform.

Notwithstanding his limited facilities he ordered several barrels of beer, which were tapped on the platform, and everybody who passed by was asked to partake of free beer. Many accepted the invitation, and in a short while there were at least 2000 persons gathered around Finelli's improvised bar.

Not to be outdone, Belelo sent his agents across the street, and every one was invited to come to his saloon and get free beer.

About 600 Italians were in the immediate vicinity, about half being friends of Belelo and half friends of Finelli. Several fights occurred between the two factions. About 9 o'clock, it is said, Donnetto approached Dimerio, who was acting as a sort of guard, demanded money and threw the bomb.

Acting Chief Magan of the Morris Station, with Detectives Murtha and Kern, went to Donnetto's home.

The police were refused admission, Donnetto shouting that he would commit suicide if they came near him. The door was forced, however, and he was placed under arrest. His left leg was torn from the hip to the ankle, so he was sent to Lincoln Hospital. The police think that he is a member of the "Black Hand" society.

THE BRITISH AT LHASA.

Dalai Lama Shuts Himself in Monastery—Gifts to the Soldiers.

Lhasa, Tibet (delayed in transmission).—The British expedition is encamped a mile from the sacred mountain of Potala, on which is situated the Dalai Lama's palace, and close to the Dalai Lama's private gardens.

The Dalai Lama fled to a monastery eighteen miles distant. It is reported that he has shut himself up in strict seclusion, refusing to see even the highest State officials and declaring that he will remain secluded for three years.

Colonel Younghusband has received a ceremonial visit from the Amban, who promised to assist in arriving at a settlement and made gifts of food to the British troops.

Steamer Runs Down Skiff.

While the steamboats Perseus and J. S. Warden were racing to their piers at Coney Island, L. I., the former ran down a fishing skiff, and its two occupants had to swim for their lives.

To Build the Canal.

The Panama Canal Commission received many offers of cheap labor for the construction of the canal, involving the hiring of Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos or Puerto Ricans.

Attempted Long Swim.

Two men, who started to swim from Brooklyn (N. Y.) Bridge to Coney Island, were taken from the water at Norton's Point, about half way, in a delirious condition.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Dead.

The Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., where he succeeded Phillips Brooks, died at Ipswich, Mass.

PARKER RESIGNS AS JUDGE

Leaves Court of Appeals After Presiding at Brief Session.

BECOMES PRIVATE CITIZEN AGAIN

Surrounded by His Old Associates the Democratic Candidate For the Presidency Bids Farewell to the Bench—Returns to Esopus, N. Y., After Formalities at State Capital.

Albany, N. Y.—Shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon Alton B. Parker ceased to be Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. He arrived in this city at 1 o'clock to keep an engagement made with the Appeals Judges, and from 2 until 3 o'clock was with them in the consultation room, where they passed upon sixty-six opinions, practically clearing the calendar of the court. The Judges present were Parker, O'Brien, Martin, Vann, Cullen and Werner. The absentees were Judges Gray, Bartlett and Haight, who are in Europe.

At 3.05 the session was at an end, and Judge Parker invited the correspondents into the main chamber, introducing them to the several Judges. Then, before a question could be asked as to his resignation, he turned, and with a wave of his hand said: "Gentlemen, this room was mine." In the next moment he called Buell C. Andrews, one of the clerks, and handing him an envelope asked him to file it with the Secretary of State. To the correspondent a copy, which is as follows, was handed:

"Hon. John F. O'Brien, Secretary of State:

"Sir—I hereby respectfully resign my office as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, such resignation to take effect immediately. ALTON B. PARKER.

"Rosemont, Esopus, N. Y., August 5, 1904."

The Democratic candidate declined to discuss his resignation, but several of his associates were anxious to be quoted in expressing their high regard for Mr. Parker. Judge Martin, who is to go off the bench this year because of age, summed up Judge Parker as a good fellow, a faithful friend and a fearless Judge. Judges O'Brien, Vann, Werner and Cullen expressed the opinion that the court would suffer a personal loss by the absence of Judge Parker. It became known after the session that Judge Parker had written his associates three weeks ago asking them to hold this afternoon's meeting and wind up the business of the court, so that he might go more actively into politics. He departed for Esopus at 5.30 p. m.

FORMER MAYOR MURDERED.

Henry Osborne, of Hartford, Conn., Killed by Negro.

Hartford, Conn.—Henry Osborne, a former Police Commissioner and one of the leading business men of this city, was murdered by his former body servant, Joseph Watson. The negro was found in hiding under a bed in the basement of the Osborne home, No. 23 Capitol avenue, after a close search for him had been made in all sections of the city. Outside the house at the time the murderer was found were gathered fully 1000 persons, and as Watson, heavily manacled, was conducted down the steps to the police patrol wagon the air resounded with cries of "Kill him!" "Lynch him!" from the crowd which surged toward the officers as if it desired to take the prisoner.

SEVEN GIRLS DROWNED.

Shouting in Glee, They Waded Into Big Waves Raised by a Steamer.

Alton, Ill.—Michael Riley, his little daughter, and six of her girl friends were drowned in the Mississippi River while bathing. Only one of a party of nine was rescued. The children, with Riley, shouting in their excitement, waded off the end of a sand bar into some big waves from a passing steamer.

Riley lives near the river in the southern part of the city. It was his custom every warm evening to bathe in the river at the beach in front of his home after his return from work.

Husband and Wife Murdered.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Scheron, of Philadelphia, Pa., were murdered by the woman's brother, whom they caught robbing their home. The murderer gave himself up, after trying suicide.

Express Train Wrecked.

An express train on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad for Cape May ran into an open switch and was wrecked. Two trainmen and several passengers were injured.

Restore Racing News.

Justice White, of New York City, issued a mandamus compelling the New York Telephone Company to restore service to the racing "exchange" raided by McAdoo.

Explorer Andree Found?

A letter from Andree, the lost Arctic explorer, is reported to have been picked up by a Spitzbergen whaler.

Typewriting by Wireless.

Herr Valdemar Paulsen has discovered a means of operating a typewriter at a distance by wireless telegraphy.

CYCLIST HOLDS UP AUTO

New Yorkers Robbed of $1000 and Jewels Near Willow Grove, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hall and Two Women Friends Were Detained by a Highwayman Who Rode a Moto Cycle.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A. C. Hall, of 337 Broadway, New York City, with a party in an automobile, while en route on Old York road, was held up at the point of a pistol and robbed by a daring highwayman who rode a motor cycle. The highwayman secured $1000 in money and jewelry and made his escape, leaving no possible clew. In the automobile with Mr. Hall were Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Arthur L. Jackson and Mrs. Thomas C. Walton.

They were on their way to the Delaware Water Gap. Mr. Hall and his party left Philadelphia in the afternoon at 4.30 o'clock for the Delaware Water Gap. They had just come up from Atlantic City. Arriving at Willow Grove the party took supper in the Casino at the park there and stayed until 9 p. m. listening to the music of the band. Leaving Willow Grove in the big red double cylinder touring car the party started for Easton by way of Doylestown.

All went well until a heavy grade four and a half miles from Willow Grove was reached. Mr. Hall slowed up to take the steep hill. As he neared the cross roads at the summit he heard the toot of an auto horn and thought another machine was approaching. Then in the light of his own headlight Mr. Hall discerned a motor cyclist fifty feet away. The cyclist rode up to the automobile and pulling out a pistol called:

"Get out of that machine —— quick —hurry now!"

"Why, what do you mean!" gasped the astonished Mr. Hall.

"I mean just what I say, and be quick," replied the highwayman.

At that Mr. Hall got down to the ground, assisting the frightened women to alight after him. The highwayman then searched all four, taking Mr. Hall's money and the jewels from the women.

"I need your gasoline. My machine has run out."

The request was complied with under the suasion of the revolvers, which he kept constantly aimed at the party.

Connecting a rubber tube between the two tanks, the polite highwayman set the pumps working, and soon had the fuel transferred from the touring car to his own tank. This completely disabled the Halls' vehicle, and left their party reduced to locomotion by foot power.

His work completed, the motor footpad bid the party all "Good night," blew three toots on his bicycle horn and sped away in the direction of Philadelphia.

The victims, after a consultation, walked two miles to the toll gate and obtained a conveyance there to drive them to Doylestown, Pa. It was at that village that the motor cycle hold-up was first reported about midnight.

LEAPED TO DEATH.

North Carolina Young Woman Kills Herself by Jumping From Cliff.

Asheville, N. C.—Miss Ethel Deveraux, a young society woman, of Raleigh, who had been a guest at Esmeralda Inn, a summer resort near Asheville, jumped to her death from a mountain cliff 200 feet high.

After a search which continued all night and the next day, in which hundreds of persons joined, the girl's body was found.

Disappointment in love prompted the girl's act. Near where the girl lay were found the charred remains of a packet of letters and a gold locket which contained a lock of hair which the girl had worn for years.

MAIL CARRIERS' INCREASE.

Those Named Prior to June 30 at $600 to Receive $720.

Washington, D. C.—In the adjustment of the salaries of rural carriers in the postal service it has been decided that all carriers appointed prior to June 30, 1904, who were entitled to the maximum pay of $600, under rules which governed the establishment of routes at that time, shall receive the maximum pay of $720, but that the schedule which became effective on July 1, 1904, and recently announced, shall prevail in fixing the compensation of all carriers appointed since June 30.

Schwab Returns From Germany.

Charles M. Schwab, just returned from Germany, said that after studying the steel industry at Essen he saw no reason to introduce Krupp methods in this country.

Internal Revenue Report.

The internal revenue receipts from all sources for the last fiscal year are reported to have been $232,904,004.

To Search Vessels.

Russia issued an official statement declaring that the search for contraband will be continued by cruisers.

Twelve Prisoners Escape.

Twelve prisoners attacked the jailor in Georgetown, Del., broke from jail and escaped into a vast swamp.

Strike in Vienna.

Ten thousand teamsters struck in Vienna. Several clashes with the police took place.

AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Ohio Fruit Raiser, 78 Years Old, Cured of a Terrible Case After Ten Years of Suffering.

Sidney Justus, fruit dealer, of Mentor, Ohio, says: "I was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills of a severe case of kidney trouble, of eight or ten years' standing. I suffered the most severe backache and other pains in the region of the kidneys. These were especially severe when stooping to lift anything, and often I could hardly straighten my back. The aching was bad in the daytime, but just as bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary passages were painful, and the secretions were discolored and so free that often I had to rise at night. I felt tired all day. Half a box served to relieve me, and three boxes effected a permanent cure."

SIDNEY JUSTUS.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.

Concerning Scotch Pawkiness.

A "positively true tale" of Scotch pawkiness is sent us by a naval correspondent. He traveled up to Invernesshire with a Scotsman, on whose taciturnity he failed, after many efforts, to impinge. The Scotsman still stared dully, fixedly from the train. At last intelligence began to show in his face, and grew into ecstacy, and he shouted in his excitement: "Look here, look here, that's whaur it was." His companion rushed to the window. "In yon wee town," continued the Scotsman, "I wus charged saxpence for yin cup of coffee."

Paupers in Silk Hats.

There is a Board of Guardians in the south of London, says an English exchange, that allows inmates who have seen better days to don the silk hat when they go out for a holiday.

In the Argentine Republic nearly all the railways belong to English companies. N. Y.—33

Miss Nettie Blackmore, Minneapolis, tells how any young woman may be permanently cured of monthly pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"YOUNG WOMEN:—I had frequent headaches of a severe nature, dark spots before my eyes, and at my menstrual periods I suffered untold agony. A member of the lodge advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** but I only scorned good advice and felt that my case was hopeless, but she kept at me until I bought a bottle and started taking it. I soon had the best reason in the world to change my opinion of the medicine, as each day my health improved, and finally I was entirely without pain at my menstruation periods. I am most grateful."—NETTIE BLACKMORE, 28 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She will hold your letter in strict confidence. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass.; her advice is free.

Tastes Like More

BEECH-NUT
Sliced Bacon,
Sliced Beef,
Grape Jam,
Cranberry Sauce,
Orange Marmalade,
Strawberry Jam.
Put up in Vacuum Glass Jars.
BEECH-NUT PACKING CO.,
Canajoharie, N.Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

ST. LOUIS "HAS THE GOODS."

NEW YORK WRITER FINDS WORLD'S :: FAIR BEYOND EXPECTATIONS ::

Addison Steele, After a Week at the Exposition, Expresses Amazement at Many Features---St. Louis Cool and Prices Reasonable.

MR. ADDISON STEELE, a well-known newspaper and magazine writer, of New York, recently spent a week at the World's Fair. Returning home, he wrote the following appreciative account of his impressions for Brooklyn Life, which should convince any reader that it is worth his while to see this greatest of expositions:

In the expressive language of the day, St. Louis "has the goods." I had expected much of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, for I had kept in touch with the making of it from its very inception, five years ago; but after nearly a week of journeying through this new wonderland I must confess that in every essential particular it is far beyond my expectations. The biggest and best it was meant to be and the biggest and best it is. The exposition, rumors notwithstanding, is quite finished.

★ ★ ★

Those who imagine that the Columbian Exposition remains the last word in the way of a world's fair should remember that eleven years have rolled by since Chicago invited all the nations of the earth to come within her gates. These having been years of remarkable progress the mere fact that it is up to date would place the Louisiana Purchase Exposition ahead of not only the Columbian Exposition of 1893 but the Paris Universal Exposition of 1900—the only other world's fair of the period mentioned. The great development of horseless vehicles, certain wonderful advances in the field of electricity, the wireless telegraph, the submarine boat and the practicable flying machine—all of which are special features at St. Louis—are, for instance, matters of the period since the Chicago event. To my mind, however, the one distinctive feature which places it ahead of all other world's fairs is the comprehensive Philippine exhibit. Ahead also of any previous showing are the individual buildings of eight of the foreign nations and, taking everything into consideration, the architectural and landscape gardening achievements are greater—as they ought to be with the world older.

★ ★ ★

One of the greatest, and certainly one of the most agreeable, of my many surprises was the supreme beauty of the main group of buildings. For the simple reason that the camera does not exist which could take in the vast picture as the eye sees it, the early views of the group—a bit here and a bit there—gave a scant idea of the scheme as a whole. Nor did the early views of the ten individual buildings which make up its component parts do justice to their nobility of architecture and general grandeur. Then again in the ground plans and bird's-eye sketches—the only possible manner of showing it—the fan-shaped arrangement of this group looked stiff and unsatisfying. Far from that it is quite as remarkable in its way as the famous Court of Honor of the Columbian Exposition. In one respect it is even more notable, for instead of two grand vistas it offers a dozen. The main vista is, of course, the one looking up the Plaza of St. Louis — whose crowning feature is the great Louisiana Purchase Monument—and across the Grand Basin to the Cascade Gardens. On the right are the Varied Industries and Electricity buildings and on the left the Manufactures and Education, these—with Transportation and Machinery still further to the right and Liberal Arts and Mines beyond at the left—making up the body of the fan. For its handle the fan has the Cascade Gardens—rising in a grand terrace to a height of sixty-five feet above the floor level of the buildings mentioned and crowned by the great Festival Hall, the Terrace of States and the East and West Pavilions—and the Fine Arts building directly behind.

★ ★ ★

In the architecture of the group there is no uniformity of style. The very liberal use of great columns gives the four buildings fronting on the Plaza and Basin a certain architectural kinship, but the Mines building, with its two huge obelisks and somewhat Egyptian aspect; the much-turreted and belfried Machinery building; the highly ornate Transportation building, with its gigantic arches and pylons, and the Romanesque Liberal Arts building have pronounced individuality. Yet in the general picture all these buildings blend finely. Nor is there any clashing in the case of the French Ionic style of the buildings of Cascade Gardens. Twelve handsome bridges across the waterways, which form a figure eight by running from the Grand Basin around the Electricity and Education buildings, further contribute to the architectural splendor of the scene.

★ ★ ★

Rows of fine, large maples set off the buildings in the main vista, adding immeasureably to the beauty of the picture and furnishing one of the many demonstrations of the superiority of this exposition in the matter of landscape gardening. There are also many trees to set off the other buildings of the group, shrubbery and small trees have been used in profusion around the entrances and the bridges and there are handsome sunken gardens in two places. The landscape treatment of Cascade Hill is similarly fine.

★ ★ ★

The Philippine section covers no less than forty-seven acres, has 100 buildings and some 75,000 catalogued exhibits, and represents an outlay of over a million dollars. A week could easily be spent there to advantage. Entrance to the section is free, but twenty-five cents is charged to go into each of the four native villages, which are intensely interesting. The villages run along Arrowhead Lake, and the inhabitants all have some way of entertaining their visitors. The Igorottes, who wear as little clothing as the law of even savage lands allow; Bontocs, Tinganues and Suyocs are in one village; the lake-dwelling Moros and Bogobos in another; the black Negritos in the third and the civilized Viscayans, who have a Catholic Church and a theatre, in the fourth. As a matter of education this great encampment of the "little brown men" is one thing that no American can afford to miss.

★ ★ ★

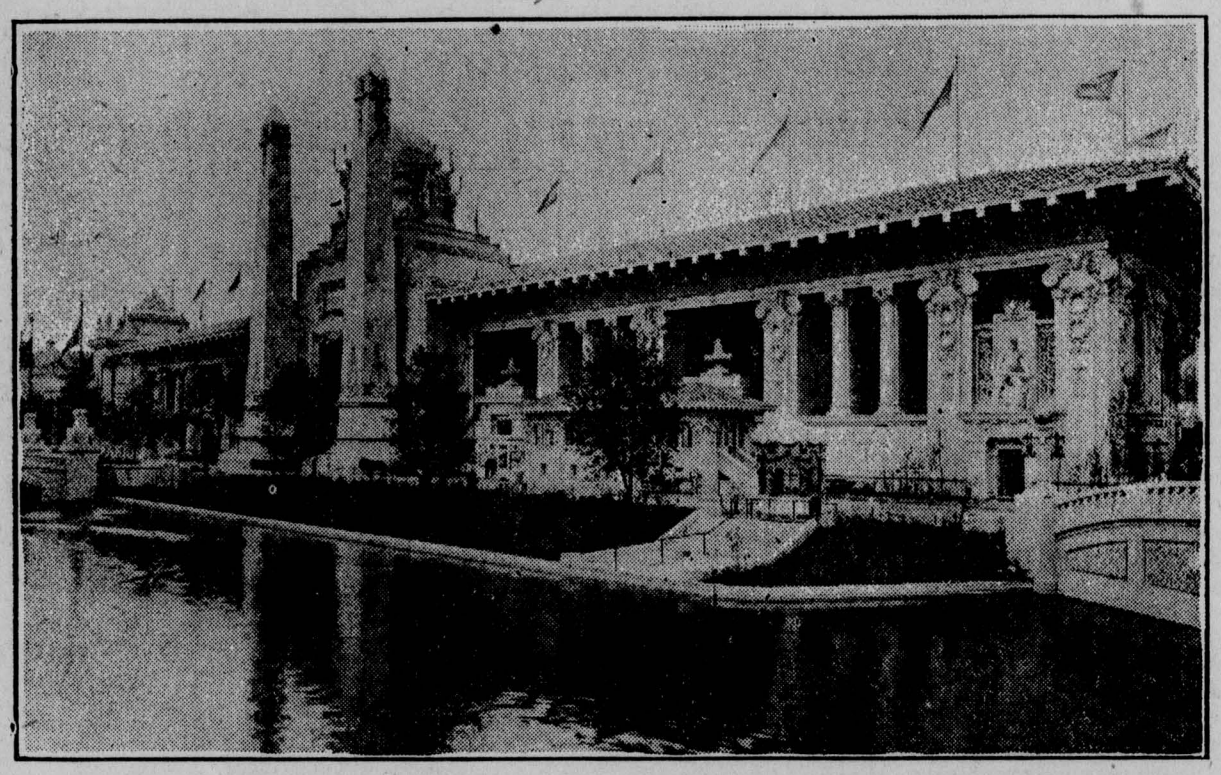
Eight of the numerous buildings of foreign nations would alone form an exposition worth the journey from New York to St. Louis. Germany's building, Das Deutsche Haus, is a reproduction of Charlottenburg Schloss, 450 feet long and finely located on an eminence overlooking Cascade Gardens. The interior as well as the exterior is a faithful reproduction of the palace; Gobelin tapestries, the old Charlottenburg furniture and the Kaiser's wedding silver having been brought over for the superb apartments. Nearly a mile to the westward France has reproduced, at a cost of half a million dollars, the Grand Trianon, the building and great garden covering fifteen acres. Great Britain has a copy of the banqueting hall of Kensington Palace; Japan, the Shishinden Palace, one of several buildings in a characteristic park, and China, the country seat of Prince Pu Lun. Italy has a superb Graeco-Roman temple, Austria an architectural glorification of Moderne Kunst, and Belgium a magnificent structure from an original design. Lesser reproduction of note are the tomb of Etmad-Dowlah, by East India, and the new Bangkok temple, by Siam.

★ ★ ★

The Pike has in the Tyrolean Alps the finest concession that I have ever seen. There is a great square with many quaint buildings, a little village street, and above the snow-clad mountains—which look very real as the evening falls. The best scenic railroad yet devised affords several fine glimpses of the Alps, and there is a very graphic exposition of the Oberammergau passion play in the little church. The Cliff Dwellers' concession also looks very realistic at nightfall. It is elaborate in arrangement, and the courting, snake and other dances by the Southwestern Indians make it another of the Pike shows which should be taken in by all. In Seville there is an amusing marionette theatre and some genuine Spanish dancing. For the rest the Pike offers infinite variety, and as a rule the full money's worth is given. The enormous Jerusalem and Boer War concessions are not on the Pike.

★ ★ ★

It is a case of dine at the German Pavilion and die at the Exposition. In a beautiful Moderne Kunst building adjoining Das Deutsche Haus the best food and the highest prices on the grounds are to be found, the table d'hote lunch and dinner costing $2 and $3, respectively. There is also a la carte service. Everything considered the prices are not excessive, and at least one meal should be taken there for the experience. Another should be taken at the Tyrolean Alps, either outdoors or in the gorgeous dining room in the mountainside. The best French restaurant is at Paris, on the Pike. Lower in prices and in every way admirable are the two restaurants conducted by Mrs. Rorer in the pavilions of Cascade Gardens. The east one has waitresses and no beer and the west one waiters and beer. For a bit of lunch Germany, France and England all offer delicious pastry in the Agricultural building. These are not free ads., but time-saving tips for the traveler. There are no end of restaurants to fit all purses on the grounds.



PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

Journalism and Business Morals.

It may be said that nothing has done more to lift the moral tone of business than the healthful criticism of the press. Twenty years ago the state of financial journalism—not merely the purely financial press, but also that portion of the daily press devoted to finance—was not extremely good. Such journalism was marked by much ignorance, with, unfortunately, at least some dishonesty. Apart from this, the theory upon which it was mainly based was not sound. The people who "made" most of the financial news seemed to think that they were entitled to control, in large measure, its publication, both as to matter, time and manner. Even at this day it is difficult to convince some otherwise highly intelligent bankers, directors and managers that the public has a right to knowledge. A case occurred within a month that illustrates very well the point of view obtaining in some circles of the financial community. A certain corporation undertook to make an issue of securities. This fact was developed in public. A financial writer called on one of the directors, showed him the news as published, and asked if it were true.

"Yes," said the director, "it is true, but it is pretty hard that two or three gentlemen cannot discuss their private affairs without a reporter breaking in."—The World's Work.

Death From "Natural Causes."

At an inquest at Watford yesterday on the body of a young woman named Revitt, the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

The girl's mother said that during the morning before the death occurred, her daughter asked for and was given the following drinks: A glass of water, lemon squash, flour and water, a cup of tea, a jug of milk, ginger wine, flour and water again, and half a pint of beer. The doctor said this extraordinary mixture might have hastened death.—London Telegraph.

Draughts From Electric Fans.

Persons who are sensitive to draughts should not sit in a strong breeze generated by an electric fan. One good way to derive comfort from these useful contrivances, without permitting the waves of air to beat directly against the body, is to turn the fan toward the wall, from which they will rebound. An agreeable change in the atmosphere of the room will be felt without the strong wind continually blowing on one's back.

The Intellectual Eye.

An eye, the upper lid of which passes horizontally across the pupil, indicates mental ability.—Phrenological Journal.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The daily mileage of the trains of this country is 2,750,000.

Care of the Hair.

It is now generally agreed that many of the shampoos in use are injurious to the hair. The best treatment is frequent brushing and absolute cleanliness. Wash the hair in a lather of Ivory Soap and rinse thoroughly. Let the last water be cool, as it closes the pores of the skin and prevents colds.—ELEANOR R. PARKER.

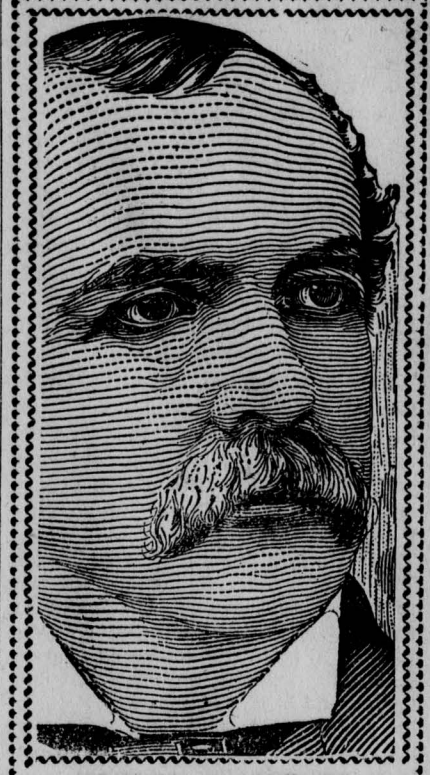
There is one doctor to every 800 inhabitants in Germany.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900

Prussia has 2033 associations of stenographers, with 51,291 members.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR

Used Pe-ru-na For Dyspepsia With Great Benefit.



HON. M. C. BUTLER,
Ex-United States Senator From South Carolina.

EX-U. S. Senator M. C. Butler, from South Carolina, was Senator from that State for two terms. In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., he says:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

Peruna is not simply a remedy for dyspepsia. Peruna is a catarrh remedy. Peruna cures dyspepsia because it is generally dependent upon catarrh of the stomach.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

BAD BLOOD

"I had trouble with my bowels which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples which no external remedy could remove. I tried your Cascarets and great was my joy when the pimples disappeared after a month's steady use. I have recommended them to all my friends and quite a few have found relief."
C. J. Pusch, 967 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 600
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Chickens Earn Money!

If You Know How to Handle Them Properly.

Whether you raise Chickens for fun or profit, you want to do it intelligently and get the best results. The way to do this is to profit by the experience of others. We offer a book telling all you need to know on the subject—a book written by a man who made his living for 25 years in raising Poultry, and in that time necessarily had to experiment and spent much money to learn the best way to conduct the business—for the small sum of 25 cents in postage stamps.

25c in Stamps.

It tells you how to Detect and Cure Disease, how to Feed for Eggs, and also for Market, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and indeed about everything you must know on the subject to make a success.

SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF 25 CENTS IN STAMPS.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE,
134 LEONARD ST., N. Y. CITY.

Valuable Premiums given for Wrappers
For The Laundry
Acme SOAP
at your Grocers.
Send for Catalogue N. Lautz Bros. & Co., BUFFALO, N.Y.

GOLDEN CHAINS.

M. Max Regis Wore Golden Handcuffs For Years.

It will be remembered, says the Westminster Gazette, that some years ago M. Max Regis was presented by a group of lady admirers with a pair of golden handcuffs, in commemoration of his arrest and imprisonment in the great cause of Nationalism. The Anti-Semite swore that he would wear the manacles as souvenir bracelets for the remainder of his life. For some time he kept his promise, and then it was observed that he had abandoned his decorative fetters. Why? Was it infidelity to the cause, or what? People wondered, and could get no satisfactory answer, until a few days ago there was a public sale of unredeemed pledges from the Mont de Piete. The golden handcuffs (weighing forty-five grammes) were included in the catalogue, M. Regis having deposited them with "ma tante" to relieve a temporary indigence, and having neglected to recover them. To complete the irony of the situation, they were purchased by a Hebrew, who now wears them in the streets of Algiers and exhibits them to all his friends.

ONE HUNDRED FOR AN EGG.

An Indian Game Fowl That is Very Valuable.

Not often does the price of a single egg climb to $100, but this is what was offered for each of the eggs of a certain Indian game hen, which was brought to England some time ago.

For centuries the Indian game, or Azeel fowls, have been the very apex of the game breed, for the pureness of blood and pedigree have been most carefully preserved for so long that the date of the origin of the race has been lost in the past.

It is almost impossible to procure specimens of the purest blood, for they are treasured by the Indian sportsman at the highest value.

As game fowl they are great fighters. Those who have seen them in India—for the finest birds never reach our colder climates—tell of their prowess and ungovernable tenacity in battle. With them it is always victory or death.

In America, however, the game fowls are seldom raised for fighting purposes, but for show, and as pets and hobbies of poultry fanciers.—Country Life in America.

THE SILENCE OF BUTTERFLIES.

This Insect Represents a Truly Silent World.

After all, the chief charm of this race of winged flowers does not lie in their varied and brilliant beauty, not yet in their wonderful series of transformations, in their long and sordid caterpillar life, their long slumber in the chrysalis, or the very brief period which comprises their beauty, their love making, their parentage and their death. Nor does it lie in the fact that we do not yet certainly know whether they have in the caterpillar shape the faculty of sight or not, and do not even know the precise use of their most conspicuous organ in maturity, the antennae. Nor does it consist in this—that they of all created things have furnished man with the symbol of his own immortality. It rather lies in the fact that, with all their varied life and activity, they represent an absolutely silent world. * * * All the vast array of modern knowledge has found no butterfly which murmurs with an audible voice and only a few species which can even audibly click or rustle with their wings.—T. W. Higginson, in Atlantic.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Aug. 14.

Topic.—Obeying when obedience is hard. —Gen. xxii, 1-8.

There are times when obedience is easy and times when to obey is a serious strain upon the physical, mental and spiritual life. Nor do the most faithful children of God always have the commands that are easiest to obey. Abraham had a hard test placed before him, yet he was faithful to God and was called "a friend of God." Enoch faced great trials, yet it was said of him that he "walked with God." Noah was a righteous man, yet a burdensome command was placed upon him. Divine commands involving hardness are therefore not the signs of divine disapproval. They are rather the signs of the opposite conditions. God expects and exacts the greatest things from those who love and serve Him best. This principle holds good among men. The father gives the most difficult task to the son who loves him most and not to the indifferent and untrusty one. The general intrusts the command that involves the greatest hardship and danger to the best and most patriotic of his soldiers. Is God less wise than man? When, therefore, called to perform a difficult duty or to obey, when obedience is hard let us look upon it as an honor and privilege that God has bestowed upon us. The obedience of Abraham should be an inspiration to all to obey when obedience is hard. No man ever had a harder call to obey. "Abraham, take thine only son Isaac * * * and offer him for a burnt offering." Look at the facts here which made obedience hard.

1. Isaac was Abraham's only son, "thine only son." To have given one out of ten or twelve would have been hard, but how much harder to give one out of one! But Abraham did it in will if not in deed. God actually did it. Hence when we are called upon to give the very dearest thing for Christ we should obey, though obedience be hard.

2. God's command must be kept secret. Abraham did not tell Isaac, and we are sure that he never told Sarai, the boy's mother. For three days Abraham walked beside Isaac with this awful secret in his heart. So God commands us to suffer secret sorrows and trials.

A sorrow shared
Is but half a sorrow.

But these sorrows cannot be told to others. But like Abraham we should obey.

3. Abraham himself had to perform the act commanded by God. He must offer up his son! His hand must strike the blow and place Isaac's body upon the wood as a burnt offering. But he was willing to obey. God actually performed such a duty in offering Christ for the world. So when commands come to us the performance of which require great personal hardship we, too, should obey.

4. Isaac was a child of promise. God had given him in accordance with his promise and had further promised that through Isaac all the nations of the earth should be blessed. If Isaac was now sacrificed this promise could not be fulfilled. If God broke this promise how could he trust him in any other? Obedience here would perhaps shake Abraham's faith in God, and yet in faith that somehow God would solve the difficulty Abraham went on to obey. Some commands may tend to shake our faith in God, but still we should obey, with the assured confidence that God will so direct the issue that our faith will be increased instead of diminished, as it was with Abraham.

BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. vi, 22; Ex. xix, 1-6; Deut. xi, 26-28; I Sam. xv, 20-29; Isa. vi 1-12; Matt. v, 29, 30; Rom. v, 19; Phil. ii, 1-12; Heb. xi, 8; xii, 1, 2.

An Attractive Emblem.

New Hampshire has this very pleasing device on all its printed matter. The design was made by the secretary of the state union, Mr. Herbert E. Kendall. Endeavorers will quickly observe the profile on the great stone face and recall the beautiful story of Hawthorne's. There are inspiration and beauty in the emblem.

More Beautiful.

A doctrine lived is more beautiful than a doctrine preached. Jesus taught His disciples to forgive men their trespasses and that was beautiful, but when upon the cross He prayed, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," that was sublime. If we are not all called to preach, we are at least called to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things, and that is better than mere preaching.—Moravian.

A Hope.

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new;
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning
Here is a beautiful hope for you,
A hope for me and a hope for you.
—Susan Coolidge.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Aug. 14: "Obeying the Call of God When Obedience Is Hard." Gen. xxii, 1-8.

Human sacrifice has put an ineffaceable stain on all the religions of antiquity. In the days of Abraham it prevailed in all the nations around him. In Chaldea, from which he emigrated, he had become familiar with it as practiced at all the great sanctuaries. The discoveries of the last few years at some of these very shrines have shown unmistakable marks that such sacrifices were not uncommon there.

Abraham was being led of Jehovah into a purer religion and a higher understanding of the nature of God. It will take long ages for men to believe that God is not to be propitiated with the blood of beasts, and even as late as the days of Micah, the prophet, he will need to cry, "Shall I give my firstborn for my transgression, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul?" It is exceedingly difficult to teach men that what Jehovah requires is "to do justly and love kindness and walk humbly with God." Many lessons of many kinds are needed before the truth in its fullness will be grasped.

This obedience of Abraham is one of the great object lessons of our holy religion. The writer of this passage says regarding this transaction, "God did prove Abraham," and the conclusion was, "Now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not withheld thy son, thine only son, from Me."

There is a double truth revealed here. The first and one most frequently spoken of is the obedience of Abraham. It is, in fact, an illustration of the supreme need in human life of fidelity to moral conviction. Whatever we may prize, nothing is to be preferred to God. All we have is to be held subject to his disposal.

This is the inexorable demand of the religious nature. On no other terms can we be religious. It is the call of our own nature in response to the call of the divine nature. It is the one and only possible decisive test of the genuineness of our devotion. In some sense and under some form it comes to all at some time. It is the proving time for us. It is not merely a demonstration of what we are, but is the occasion on which we most frequently bring into active being the qualities which have been lying undeveloped in unrecognized possibility only. They needed some such shock as this to crystallize them into form and put them into definite shape in character. Obedience may be morally most necessary when hardest in its demands. Failure here is fatal. Whatever the cost we must be true and obedient to the call of God.

The second truth in this episode, only less important than that of implicit obedience to moral conviction, is the fact that we are never to inflict evil upon another in order to propitiate God's favor toward ourselves. God does not need the sacrifice of Isaac in order to save Abraham. But Abraham needs to surrender all to the will of God to become saved in nature.

Loving obedience is the means of spiritual acquisition. But the same voice which commands, "Take thy son Isaac and offer him," also commands, "Lay not thy hand upon the lad; neither do thou anything to him."

Our children are to be trained for God's service and so offered to Him and not sacrificed in any other fashion.

Ohio Aggressiveness.

The Ohio state union sends out the following about convention advertising:

"A somewhat wide experience brings us to the conclusion that the difference between a large and a small attendance is very often a matter of advertising. Fix your date and place early as you can, get at your programme and then—advertise! Don't take it for granted people know about it because you do. You are interested, of course. But they won't be, they can't be, till they know about it. Personal letters, frequent and full notices in the societies and from the pulpits, the local and county papers—all will help. Make up your mind your convention will be a success, if energetic and enthusiastic advertising will do it. We would not depreciate the other essential elements of a successful convention; but, whatever you do, don't fail to advertise!

"Early to bed
And early to rise,"
Push your pen
And advertise!

The Increase Campaign.

Do not stop working the increase campaign while there is a single church of a denomination favorable to Christian Endeavor that has not an Endeavor Society.—Amos R. Wells.

Gems of Thought.

Try first thyself, for to the worker God Himself lends aid.—Euripides.

God never makes us feel our weakness except to lead us to seek strength from Him.—Fenelon.

Blessed is he who has found his work. Let him ask no other blessedness. He has a work, a life purpose. Labor is life.—Carlyle.

Unless you put out your water jars when it rains you will catch no water.

Special Ten-Day Excursion to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, or Long Branch Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those desiring to visit the great Ocean Grove Camp Meeting, the Pennsylvania Rrilroad Company will, on August 23, sell excursion tickets to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, or Long Branch from stations named below at the very low rates quoted.

These tickets will be good for passage to Philadelphia on train indicated, thence on regular trains leaving Broad Street Station at 3.30, 4.00, and 4.09 P. M. that day to destination.

	Train Leaves.	Rate.
Altoona	7.05 A. M.	$8 00
Bellwood	7.20 "	7 75
Tyrone	7.38 "	7 35
Spruce Creek	7.55 "	7 35
Petersburg	8.07 "	7 25
Huntingdon	8.20 "	7 10
Mill Creek	8.30 "	7 00
Mapleton	8.36 "	7 00
Mt. Union	8.42 "	6 75
Newton Hamilton	8.46 "	6 50
McVeytown	9 05 "	6 25
Lewistown Junction	9.27 "	6 00
Mifflin	9.48 "	5 65
Port Royal	9.52 "	5 50
Thompsontown	10.08 "	5 25
Millerstown	10.18 "	5 25
Newport	10 28 "	5 00
Duncannon	10.52 "	4 60
Harrisburg...Arrive	11.25 "	4 50
Harrisburg...Leave	11.50 "	
Philadelphia...Arrive	3.17 P. M.	.....

Tickets will be good for return passage on regular trains, except limited express trains, until September 1, inclusive, and will permit of stop-off at Philadelphia within limit returning. 8-10-2t

A Remarkable Freak.

According to the Bedford *Hawkeye*, "a most interesting specimen of the animal kingdom was found with a band of gypsies encamped near Wolfsburg a few days ago. It was noticed by Charlie Dallas, while on a visit to the camp and purchased by him. Nothing like it had ever been seen hereabouts and it is to be doubted if it could be duplicated anywhere else in the world. During his stay at the camp Mr. Dallas noticed an animal with the head of a kitten and the hind legs of a rabbit. The head and shoulders were perfectly formed, but midway of the body back to the stumpy tail the animal was a complete bunny. It mewed like a cat, but when placed on the ground it hopped like a rabbit. Mr. Dallas brought the strange animal to town where it amused many people by the manner in which it traveled from place to place. The creature is half grown, lives on food of which cats are fond and is possessed of all the feline accomplishments except the art of catching rats, in which particular line it lacks speed."

Campmeeting at Three Springs.

Following is the program of a campmeeting to be held at Three Springs, August 26 to September 5:

9.00 a. m., Bible study; 10.30 a. m., sermon; 2.00 p. m., young people's and children's services; 3.00 p. m., sermon; 7.30 p. m., sermon.

Tuesday, 10.30 a. m. Communion; 1.00 p. m. quarterly conference.

Wednesday, Rally day for young people.

Thursday, 3.00 p. m. Patriotic day.

Friday, Missionary day, afternoon.

Helpers to be present are Rev. B. F. Cunningham; Rev. B. L. Seneff, Conemaugh; D. Barshinger, Orbisonia; Rev. W. F. Gilbert, Mapleton Depot; Rev. U. B. Brubaker, Huntingdon; Rev. A. S. Wolffe, Hustontown; Rev. S. S. Hough, Altoona; Rev. J. L. Ressler, Tyrone; Rev. Miss May Whitehead, Bellefonte; Rev. G. W. Eminhizer, pastor of U. B. church, Three Springs.

Miss Grace Ressler, of Dayton, Ohio, will be organist during the ten days.

Everyone come and help it to be a greater success than ever before.

REDUCED RATES TO BOSTON

Via Pennsylvania Railroad Account G. A. R. National Encampment.

On account of the National Encampment, G. A. R., at Boston, Mass., August 15 to 20, 1904, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Boston, Mass., from all stations on its lines from August 13 to 15, inclusive, at greatly reduced rates. These tickets will be good for return passage, to leave Boston not earlier than August 16, nor later than August 20, inclusive, when executed by Joint Agent at Boston.

Upon deposit of ticket with Joint Agent on or before August 20, and payment of fifty cents, an extension of return limit may be secured to leave Boston to September 30, inclusive. 8-3-2t

REDUCED RATES TO PORTLAND, ORE.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account American Mining Congress.

On account of the American Mining Congress, to be held at Portland, Ore., August 22 to 27, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Portland from all stations on its lines, from August 14 to 17, good returning within sixty days, including date of sale, at *reduced rates*. For specific information apply to ticket agents. 8-10-1t

Puts an End to it All.

A grievous wail oftimes comes as a result of unbearable pain from over taxed organs. Dizziness, Backaches, Liver complaint and Constipation. But thanks to Dr. King's New Life Pills they put an end to it all. They are gentle but thorough. Try them. Only 25c. Guaranteed by Wright & Dell.

The Smart Set

A Magazine of Cleverness

Magazines should have a well-defined purpose.

Genuine entertainment, amusement and mental recreation are the motives of *The Smart Set*, the

MOST SUCCESSFUL OF MAGAZINES

Its **novels** (a complete one in each number) are by the most brilliant authors of both hemispheres.

Its **short stories** are matchless—clean and full of human interest.

Its **poetry** covering the entire field of verse—pathos, love, humor, tenderness—is by the most popular poets, men and women, of the day.

Its **jokes, witticisms, sketches,** etc., are admittedly the most mirth provoking.

160 PAGES DELIGHTFUL READING

No pages are **wasted** on cheap illustrations, editorial vaporings or wearying essays and idle discussions.

Every page will **interest, charm** and **refresh.**

Subscribe now—**$2.50** per year. Remit in cheque, P. O. or Express order, or registered letter to **THE SMART SET, 452 Fifth Avenue, New York.**

N. B.—SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

EXCURSIONS TO ATLANTIC CITY

And other Atlantic Coast Resorts via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Thursday, August 18, and September 1 are the remaining dates of the Pennsylvania Railroad annual low-rate excursions for 1904 to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Angelesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md.

Tickets good to return within *sixteen days*, including date of excursion.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned date at 8.55 A. M., reaching Philadelphia at 6.25 P. M., in time for supper, and arriving ATLANTIC CITY, via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the *only all-rail line*, at 8.35 P. M. A stop will be made for luncheon *en route*. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on the following day.

Passengers for New Jersey points other than Atlantic City will spend the night in Philadelphia, and use regular trains the next day from Market Street Wharf. Passengers for Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City Md., will use regular trains the follwing day from Broad Street Station.

A stop-over within limit will be allowed at Philadelphia returning, if passengers will deposit their tickets with the Ticket Agent at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, immediately on arrival. Tickets must be deposited with Agent on arrival at seashore destination and properly validated for return trip.

Tickets will be sold from stations at the rates named below:

	RATE. Tickets good only in Coaches.	RATE. Tickets good in Pull. Cars in connect'n with regular Pull. Tickets.	Train Leaves P M.
Altoona	$8 00	$10 00	12.35
Bellwood	8 00	10 00	12.46
Tyrone	7 65	9 65	12.56
Huntingdon	7 10	9 10	1.26
Mount Union	6 75	8 75	a1.44
Lewistown Jc.	6 00	8 00	2.20
Philadelphia, Ar	.....	.....	6.25
Atlantic City, "	.....	.....	8.35

"a" Stops on notice to agent to take on passengers for seashore points only.

Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.55 and 9.00 P. M. from all stations at which these trains stop, and from stations from which regular connection with them is made, and at the higher rate on train leaving at 10.00 P. M. Pullman sleeping cars *through to Atlantic City* on the 10.00 P. M. train, and to Philadelphia on the 4.55 and 9.00 P. M. trains.

Returning coupons will be accepted on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited and the Chicago Limited and the St. Louis Limited.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agent or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg. 8-10-2t

REDUCED RATES TO HARRISBURG

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Picnic of Modern Woodmen of America.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the picnic to be held at Reservoir Park, Harrisburg, on August 18, by the Modern Woodmen of America, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell round-trip tickets to Harrisburg, good on that date only, from Altoona, Sunbury, York, Lancaster, and intermediate stations, at *reduced rates* (minimum rates, 25 cents). 8-10-2t

The Death Penalty.

A little thing sometimes results in death. Thus a mere scratch, insignificant cuts or puny boils have paid the death penalty. It is wise to have Bucklen's Arnica Salve ever handy. It's the best Salve on earth and will prevent fatality, when Burns, Sores, Ulcers and Piles threaten. Only 25c, at Wright & Dell's store.

An American woman who had set up housekeeping in China, engaged a Chinese cook, says the Youth's Companion.

"What is your name?" she asked of him.

"My name Yong Hang Ho," said the almond-eyed boy.

"Oh, that's too long! I'll call you John."

"All light," he said pleasantly." "What's your namee?"

"My name is Mrs. Melville D. Landon," answered the mistress.

"Hi!" cried John. "Too long namee. Can't 'member all lot. Callee you Charley."

Easy and Quick!

Soap-Making with BANNER LYE

To make the very best soap, simply dissolve a can of *Banner Lye* in cold water, melt 5½ lbs. of grease, pour the Lye water in the grease. Stir and put aside to set.

Full Directions on Every Package

Banner Lye is pulverized. The can may be opened and closed at will, permitting the use of a small quantity at a time. It is just the article needed in every household. It will clean paint, floors, marble and tile work, soften water, disinfect sinks, closets and waste pipes.

Write for booklet "*Uses of Banner Lye*"—free.

The Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

$1 a Year.

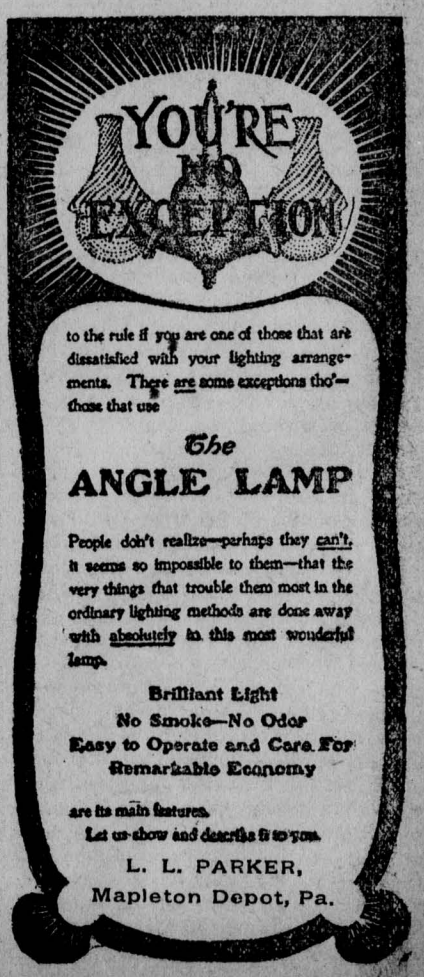
KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.



to the rule if you are one of those that are dissatisfied with your lighting arrangements. There are some exceptions tho'—those that use

The
ANGLE LAMP

People don't realize—perhaps they can't, it seems so impossible to them—that the very things that trouble them most in the ordinary lighting methods are done away with absolutely in this most wonderful lamp.

Brilliant Light
No Smoke—No Odor
Easy to Operate and Care For
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are its main features.
Let us show and describe it to you.

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Mapleton Depot, Pa.